Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

EXTRA SAFETY RAZOR WITH 2 B LADES 5 ANNAS PER SET.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozesnan Menta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVI NO. 311 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

U. S. Rebuff To Nazi Protest

Sir Mirza Sets Example For Communal Unity

Lays Foundation Of Hindu Houses Of Worship By Special Request

BANGALORE, Dec. 30.

"Kabir has said that the recital of Ram and Rahim meant the adoration of one and same God. Ramkrishna has won divinity by remaining a staunch devotee of Goddess Kali. Allah and Christ."

FOR ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY

"I am most happy to draw prominent attention to the respect Maharaja of Mysore has for Islam and Christianity. His Highness has indeed set an example which his subjects might well emulate".

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

Examples of Hindu-Muslim unity were witnessed in the Mysore State recently during the recent tour of Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail when he presided over two public functions in connection with the laying of the foundation of Hindu temples at two places in Mysore.

The places were the Sri Ram Mandir at Hoskote and the Sri Choudeswari temple at Upparahalli where he presided over the

Sir Mirza Ismail.

functions at the request of the Hindu population of the towns.

Sir Mirza observed on the occasion: "All religions exist for the service of God who is one and indivisible. Those who are aware of the real significance of religion ever live in mutual friendship and regard while others in utter ignorance of what real religion really stands for, revel in strife and ill will.

At Hoskote the Dewan hoped that the Ram Mandir he was inaugurating would be contributing to the moral, social and cultural progress of the community.—United Press.

RAJKOT THAKORE MEETS AGENCY RESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 30.

Yesterday Rajkot Thakoresaheb interviewed the Agency Resident, Mr. Gibson, with Councillor Maneklal Patel. This is understood to be in connection with the recent developments in the political situation and the discontinuance of the services of Dewan Cadell.

CADELL TO LEAVE RAJKOT ON JAN. 4?

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 29.

It is understood that Additional Police Superintendent of Rajkot State Mr. Rubin returns to agency service on January 2.

It is rumoured to-day that Diwan Cadell leaves Rajkot on January 4, though the rumour is not supported officially.

SUBSTITUTE FOR OTTAWA

New Trade Agreement In Offing: Central Assembly To Consider Terms

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

Apropos the London message announcing notice of the termination of the Ottawa Agreement by the Government of India, the "United Press" learns that a new Trade agreement between the United Kingdom and India is in process of being drafted.

The terms of the new agreement have been tentatively agreed to and the draftsmen of the Government of India and the British Government are busy putting the terms of the Agreement in legal form.

The "United Press" further understands that the draft will be placed before the Central Assembly early in the Budget session and would be signed on behalf of the Government of India if the Assembly accepts the draft Agreement. It appears the Agreement will not be initialled unless the Central Assembly has a say on its terms.—United Press.

SARDAR BACK FROM RAJPIPLA

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel landed at the Juhu aerodrome at 6 p.m., on Friday, covering the distance from Rajpipla in specially chartered plane of the Air Services Ltd. He was accompanied by Smt. Maniben Patel. Among those who received him at Juhu were Mr. Nagindas Master and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Sardar Patel is expected to leave for Bardoli by Sunday.

BHAVNAGAR DEWAN IN BOMBAY

Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, arrived in Bombay on Thursday night by 'plane.

Though speculations have been rife in the city that he has come specially to discuss with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel plans regarding to grant of responsible Government in Bhavnagar State, enquiries in authoritative circles show that he is not seeing Sardar Patel during his stay here. Mr. Pattani will leave for Bhavnagar on Sunday.

The 20th sessions of the National Liberal Federation of India was held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall in Bombay on Friday evening. A group photo of Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru (centre), the president, with the members of the Reception Committee taken on the occasion.

'Dharma' Of Liberalism As Cure For World's Ills

SAPRU'S PRESCRIPTION

Reformist View Of 'High Command': Congress Ministerial Policy Criticised

"I cannot help feeling that a great part of the responsibility for the present world situation rests with Britain and France who have followed policies, which have weakened definitely the forces of liberal and social democracy and strengthened those of fascist reaction."

Thus said the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru, in the course of his Presidential address at the Twentieth Session of the National Liberal Federation, on Friday evening.

After making a comprehensive survey of problems, national and international, he prescribed Liberalism as the cure for all the maladies from which the world was suffering.

After criticising the financial and other matters of Congress Provincial administrations, Mr. Sapru criticised the control of the Congress "High Command" as undemocratic.

He reiterated his opposition to the Federal Scheme but warned the Congress against resorting to mass civil disobedience to fight Federation.

He welcomed the efforts of enlightened rulers, like the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, who had taken steps to modernize their administrations.

SAPRU'S SPEECH

"I thank you very sincerely for the high honour—the highest that is in your gift, fellow-Liberals—that you have conferred on me by electing me as president of this Conference. The Liberal Federation has had as its presidents some of the worthiest sons of India. They were men who had distinguished services to the country to their credit. I am not presumptuous enough to think that I can bear comparison with them. I take my election as a recognition, by the elders of our party, of unswerving loyalty, on the part of one who belongs to the younger generation, to the principles for which Liberalism stands.

OUR LOSSES

Death is no sparer of persons, and we have had to pay our toll to it.

Mr. Sapru then referred to the deaths of Stalwart Liberals like Sir Phiroze Sethna, Pt. Jagat Narayan, Sir Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, Rai Bahadur N. K. Mukerji, Pt. Bishwanath Tholal, Mahatma Hansraj, Sir Brojendra Nath Seal and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

POWERS' SURRENDER TO FORCE

Surveying the world situation Mr. Sapru said:—

"We are living in one of the most perilous periods in the history of mankind. There is no doubt that since 1931 there has been an incredible deterioration in international relations, in respect for international law morality and the sanctity of human life. We live in an atmosphere of war, though we pay lip homage to peace. The League of Nations which, if it had been effective, would have symbolized a great revolution in history, finds itself powerless to prevent the success of an aggressor in war or promote peaceful settlement of international disputes. I cannot help feeling that a great part of the responsibility for the present world situation rests with Britain and France who have followed policies, which have weakened definitely the forces of Liberal and social democracy and strengthened those of fascist reaction. The situation in which the British and the French Governments found

Continued on page 12, col. 2)

Liberals In Conference

Sir Chimanlal's Tributes To Mr. P. N. Sapru

The Twentieth Annual Session of the National Liberal Federation, commenced its sittings at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening with the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru in the chair.

A distinguished gathering of Liberals, including Sir Hormusji Adenwala, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Sir Nusserwanji Choksi, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. R. P Paranjpye, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. S. Patkar, Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Dewan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi and Rao Bahadur Dr. C B. Ramarao, were present on the occasion.

After welcome songs by the pupils of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Sir Cowasji Jehangir,

U. S. REJECTS NAZI PROTEST

BERLIN, Dec. 30.

An inspired statement in the Press declares that no hope of improvement of German-American relations is possible as long as they are infected by "influence, which is openly serving Jewish interests".

The German press for the first time publishes the fact that Germany protested against Mr. Ickes Cleveland's speech and that the State Department rejected the protest.—Reuter.

the Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his welcome speech.

STRONG, SILENT LIBERAL

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in proposing the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru to the chair, said that he was a staunch liberal, who had silently worked for the party. He was the worthy son of a worthy father.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh in seconding the proposal paid a tribute to the effective work that the Hon. Mr. Sapru had done, in the "sleepy atmosphere" of the Council of State.

After the proposal was further supported by Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao and Dewan Bahadur K. V. Brahma and had been declared carried.

The Hon. Mr. Sapru delivered his Presidential address.

The Subjects Committee met later in the night and considered the draft resolutions which would be moved at the open sessions on Saturday (to-day) noon.

Mahatma On His Life Ambition

Villager Must Get Eight Annas Daily

Gandhiji Urges Educated Townsmen To Co-operate In Removing Unemployment

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 30.

My ambitious mission in life is to secure for the villager eight annas income daily where now he is not even getting two pice, declared Mahatma Gandhi declaring open to-day the Magan Sanghrahalaya and Udyog Bhavan, erected in memory of the late Maganlal Gandhi.

Gandhiji said despite doctors prohibiting him from attending and addressing meetings he had come there. He recalled his early connection with Mr. Maganlal Gandhi, when in South Africa, after they moved from Durban he and Maganlal established their Ashram. With great industry Maganlal mastered printing and publishing. Charka was his (Maganlal's). idea mainly. He worked for this at great sacrifice. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj desired to commemorate Maganlal Gandhi's memory and for that purpose donated valuable lands and building.

Gandhiji hoped that this Museum would dispel ignorance and shed light and provide material for studying and perfecting village manufactures. Village industries and the Charka were India's salvation. They would help in solving the unemployment problem by giving two annas daily to those who now did not earn even two pice. If crores of people participated in it, they could compete with the mills. Charka and Khadi would bring Swaraj to the country. The All-India Spinners Association had so far distributed Rs. four crores and thus provided work and bread for thousands and yet the institution was not controlled by capitalists. If educated people in the towns would co-operate, he hoped to succeed in removing unemployment and providing work for Hindus and Muslims in seven lakh villages of India This movement did not require expert engineers or artisans. He could teach any child spinning in a few hours.—A. P

INDIAN STUDENTS FOREGO LUNCH TO HELP SPAIN

LONDON, Dec. 30

In response to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal for Spanish destitutes, Indian students throughout Great Britain are abstaining from one luneh weekly in order to provide funds.

A big musical variety show has been arranged at St. Pancras Town Hall on January 19 at which special appeals will be made on behalf of the Nehru Fund.—Reuter.

WARDHA SCHEME IN OPERATION

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, Dec. 30.

To coach up teachers as per Wardha Education Scheme a teachers' training class will be opened at Ahmedabad on 3rd January. The opening ceremony will be performed by Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

From Surat District 29 teachers have been selected.

For Palitana Yatra a special train of Jains will start to-day noon. A meeting of Jains was held last night to present an address to Messrs. Singvi Chandulal and Thakordas Jarivala under the auspices of Jain Youngmen's Association, when Nagarsheth Babubhai was in the chair.

Five Japanese To Be Tried On Espionage Charge

TOKIO, Dec. 30.

A sensation has been caused here by the news from Moscow that Mr. Daiji Takahashi, Manager of the Japanese Merchant Shipping Agency at Vladivostok died recently in prison "somewhere in the Soviet Union".

Mr. Takahashi was arrested and imprisoned in spring last year on suspicion of military espionage.

An official report received by the Japanese Foreign Office states that the First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Moscow called at the Soviet Foreign Office on Tuesday and demanded the immediate release of six Japanese including Mr. Takahashi, at present detained by the Soviet authorities. He was informed that Mr. Takahashi had died of illness in prison and that the remaining five men would be committed to a public trial shortly on charges of espionage.—Reuter.

NOTICE

The offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on Monday January 2, 1939. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for my healthy, beautiful and accomplished daughter, aged 19 years of a respectable Jat Zamindar family studying for B.A. Communicate with photo to Vijai Singh, B.A., LL.B., Tehsildar, Sikandra Rao (Aligarh) (11162).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Trained graduate teacher Gujrati apply for terms to the Honorary Secretary, Karachi Academy, Karachi City. (11198)

Wanted a Physical Instructor for the T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Persons proficient in Indian as well as European Games, drill, etc., should apply to the Headmaster, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected, by 5-1-39. (10202)

Wanted Qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for employment in the State. Pay Rs. 55-5-130. Will be guided in all matters of leave, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Army Minister, Alwar, before the 25th January, 1939. (10201)

43 SITUATIONS WANTED.

Experienced Parsi Matriculate wants to serve as as school teacher in Bombay or upcountry. Second Language French. Apply Box No. 11199, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let for High Class Hindoos. Single and Double Rooms fully ventilated, cheap rent, with water accommodation near Tram and Station. 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Ganjawalla Building. (11183)

"Fravic House," opposite Marine Line Station, spacious showroom, admeasuring 2,500 sq. ft. Apply Phone 26453. (10141)

Bhedwar House, opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 1st Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Also Ground Floor 2 rooms, Kitchen. Apply 'Phone: 26455.

Airy two-room tenements with bath and water tap, Taraporevala Buildings, Gowalia Tank. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply Phone 26455.

Airy 1st and 3rd Floors, "Suhama House," Cumballa Hill, 7 Westerly facing bedrooms with attached bath dressing rooms. Also Ground Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Liftman, on premises, or Phone 26455.

52. TO BE LET.

To Let—"Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bath-rooms attached, verandahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in parts. Apply Messrs. Fayne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

68. FLATS TO LET

To let excellent flats overlooking the sea with modern conveniences terrace, garden, garage and servants quarters at 32 Mount Mary Road, Bandra Hill. Reasonable rents. Apply to Box No. 11183 or at the premises.

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Airy lighted office premises, Kitab Mahal and Empire Building, Hornby Road, reduced rents. Apply Liftman on Premises, or Phone 26455.

84. BOARDING HOUSES

Wanted students and employed men for Boarding House. Excellent food, airy rooms, good locality, extremely cheap. Apply Box No. 11187 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing Auto Suggestion etc. by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp Prof. Rudra, 1005, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10969)

An Employment Guaranteed. Courses Specialised training in Shorthand Typewriting Accountancy and all Commercial Subjects. New Term commences from 3rd January 1939. Special arrangement for Ladies. Thorough Practical coaching for L.C.C. F.C.R.A., F.C.S.S. D. Com and other commercial Examination. Apply for New Detailed Free Prospectus Lentin's Commercial College 39, Meadows Street. (11194)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel. D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9857)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Here "Golden Opportunity" Here (for a short period) for hopeless sufferers of Asthma Impotency, Nervous-debility, Lucorrhoea and Epilepsy on contract basis. Consult Sadhu B. Nath, c/o Manager Kashmere Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (11200)

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

245 ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Gill and Dhariwal cure old and incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesy past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possess certificates from all parts of world. Visit 1 to 6, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, 1st Floor, Room 22, Bombay. (11169).

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted for immediate purchase one second hand linotype composing machine, equipped with 1-3 magazines, gas or electric pot D. C. motor, complete with mattresses and all other accessories. Apply sharp Box No. 11192, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Agents to sell Woollen & Silk cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- to 150/- P.M. No investment in any shape. Majestic House, Ludhiana. (Punjab). (11163A)

Wanted cloth canvassing agents. Pay Rs. 100/- T. A. 50/-. Apply for terms and free samples. Watson Cloth Mills, Ludhiana. (Pb.) (11163)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan Advanced, on Estate, Hundis Loan, Insurance-Policy, Ornaments, and on Credits—write or see Narotamdas Harjiwandas, Bankers, Masjid Bunder Road, Opposite Imperial Bank No. 272 Bombay 3. (11195)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TRADE NUMBER SCHEME COMMITTEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

1. SENIOR OFFICER. Honest, highly efficient and qualified men need only apply. Knowledge of cloth line preferred. Salary upto Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications.

2. TWO INSPECTORS for outdoor work. Knowledge of cloth line essential. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply to

B. L. UMARVADIA,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association Building,
Ahmedabad. (10223)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

Wharfage on Goods at Grain Depot. Reference B. P. T. Railway Goods Tariff No. 4, Paras 104 (f), (j) & (q)

WHEREAS the state of the traffic to Grain Depot, B.P.T. Railway, makes it necessary to curtail the free time allowed under para 104 (j). In accordance with para 104 (q) I hereby give notice that for purposes of wharfage Sunday, 1st January, 1939, will be counted as any week day.

H. A. GAYDON,
Manager.
Nicol Road, Fort,
Bombay, 30th December, 1938. (10222)

BHAVNAGAR STATE.
P.W.D. DRAINAGE SECTION.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on the 10th January, 1939, for the construction of Storm Water Drains estimated at Rs. 60,000 in connection with the Bhavnagar Drainage Scheme. This work consists of a masonry Drain with Reinforced cement concrete slab covering and Hume Pipe Laying and Jointing.

Copies of Tender Forms, Condition of Contract, Specification and Plans etc. can be had from the undersigned during Office Hours on any working day on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders will be accepted upto 4.00 P.M. on 10th January, and will be opened the same day in the presence of such Contractors as will be present.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

U. J. BHATT,
State Engineer, Bhavnagar
10211.

G. I. P. RLY.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

For the convenience of the travelling Public the G.I.P. will run a full train service as on Week Days, on Saturday 31st December, 1938 and Monday, the 2nd January, 1939 on both the Main Line and Harbour Branch. (10216)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

A big Bungalow well built with spacious compound at Ridge Road to be sold or let on long lease. Enquire of Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Solicitors, 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (10217)

387. TYPEWRITERS

Empire Typewriter Co. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, repairs, overhauls and rebuilds Typewriters (all makes) under expert supervision of Late Foreman, Remington Rand. (11111)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Entrust your Products to Influential and Reliable Selling Agents for Northern India. Gajadhar & Sons, 10 Club Road Allahabad (India). (11191)

Public Notices

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle. 29th December 1938.

No. 7898-B. Applications are invited from 'bona fide' residents of the Province of Bombay, studying or intending to study the Unani system of medicine in teaching institutions outside this Province for scholarships to be awarded by the Government of Bombay. The scholarships will be of such an amount as to include college and examination fees and hostel charges. Text books will also be provided. The applications should be in English (and/or Hindustani) and give the following details:—

(1) Full name
(2) Address
(3) Place and date of birth
(4) Profession of father
(5) Name of the School or college where the applicant completed his general education
(6) Educational qualifications in Urdu or Hindi and in English
(7) Name of the school or college where the applicant is already studying the Unani system of medicine and the year of the course in which studying (if he has already joined) or the name of the school he wishes to join.

Documentary evidence such as *copies* of School Leaving Certificate, Magistrate's certificate, etc., in support of the applicant's claim to be a resident of this Province should be furnished with the application. *Copies* of certificates regarding conduct, educational qualifications, etc., should also be attached to the application.

The application should be submitted (through the Head of the Institution, in case the applicant is at present undergoing a course in the Unani system of medicine, otherwise direct) to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 31st January, 1939. Women are eligible to apply.

10221.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VELJI LAKHAMSEY of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, who has been declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property at the auction sale held on the 4th day of September, 1937, at the instance of the first mortgagee Khimjee Muljee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagor Keshav Laxman Guhagarkar in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said first Mortgagee under and by virtue of an Indenture of 1st Mortgage, dated the 7th December, 1933, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said first mortgagee of the other part, has contracted to sell the said property to our client.

THAT any person having any claim, right, title, interest, in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure, (redeemed), situate at HAINES ROAD BYCULLA, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 one hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 13524, New Survey No. 1/3740 and Cadastral Survey No. 1805 of Byculla Division with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" ward Nos. 7038 and 7039 and Street Nos. 913-915-917 and bounded, on or towards the EAST & SOUTH by the property of Kashinath Dinanath Khote, on or towards the WEST by the foot path and beyond that by Haines Road, on or towards the NORTH by the property of Laxmibai widow of Govind Pandu Gavli.

Bombay dated this 28th day of December, 1938

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

10210.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHAV NATHOBA JOSHI of Dadar Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 109, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying or being at Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 1110 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 112, Hissa No. 10 and Non-agricultural Survey No. 165 formerly forming part of Survey No. 112, Falni Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of N. A. No. 95; on or towards the West by the land of Survey No. 112; on or towards the North by the land of Survey No. 112, on or towards the South by the Road.

Dated this 31st day of December 1938.

NARIMAN & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

10218.

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Bungalow furniture, Cabinet Gramophone, Godrej "C" quality 30 inches and Chubb Safes, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Schiedmayer and Soehne Piano, Bronze Figures, Rajvanshi Zula, Wrist Watches, Wardrobes, Chesterfield sets, Harmoniums, Chandeliers, Roll top table, Dining table and Chairs, etc.

ARE YOU A FATHER?
—You will appreciate it!

ARE YOU A MOTHER?
—You will relish it!!

ARE YOU A LOVER?
—You will thrill to it!!!

My Son My Son

PRABHAT'S MODERN PROBLEM PICTURE with a great MORAL for Fathers, Mothers and Sons!——

Directed By:

K. NARAYAN KALE

and Starring:——
SHANTA HUBLIKAR, ULHAS, MAMA BHAT, VASANT THENGDI

A Picture which you MUST SEE with your FRIENDS and FAMILY!

NOW in ITS 6TH SOARING WEEK

At

CENTRAL
TALKIES :::::: GIRGAUM

DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 and 10 P.M.
Matinee at 1-45 p.m. To-day, To-morrow and on Monday

Song hits from "MY SON" will soon be available on Young India Records.

Gloriously Colorful

INDIA

and her Problems depicted in a Colourful way in

MOTHER INDIA

A Cine Colour Release
Featuring:
SHARIFABANU
PRAMILA
SUSHILA—LAXMI
GULAM MOHAMED
W. M. KHAN
ANANT MARATHE & Ors.

Story: Sjt. MOHANLAL DAVE.
Direction: GUNJAL

COMING VERY SHORTLY
At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SUPREME RELEASE

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

Two MEN and a GIRL
they meet—one forgoes his love—to make the other happy

A CHILD
Enters the Stage-men Things Happen

SEE THE SENSATIONAL Exposure of To-day's Society
IN
PRAKASH'S SOCIAL HIT

Mr. X

Director: MR. KHOSLA

Featuring:
RATANBAI—JAYANT
H. SHIVADASHANI—RANJIT
LALUBHAI—ANANT MARATHE
and others

COME & SEE TO-NIGHT
AT
SUPER TALKIES
Sat., Sun. & Monday
1-30; 4-15; 7-15 & 10 p.m.

6th WEEK

PRABHAT TOUCH TO SHRI KRISHNA

GOPAL KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. & Holidays AT 2 P.M.

PLAZA

HAPPY NEW YEAR

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

The Management proudly presents
ALEXANDER KORDA'S
Beautiful and Talented New Star:
CORINNE LUCHAIRE
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ONE OF THE YEAR'S FINEST FILMS:

PRISON WITHOUT BARS

A shattering indictment of man's inhumanity to man masquerading in society as "JUSTICE"

The Whole Truth
is exposed, as you see what happens in a
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where women and girls were treated like so many animals
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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Startling Adventures of the Greatest Hero of Fact or Fiction, who robbed the RICH to FEED the POOR!

ERROL FLYNN
Olivia de HAVILLAND
IN A WARNER BROS. PICTURE
IN LIFE-LIKE TECHNICOLOR
THE ADVENTURES OF
ROBIN HOOD

MORNING AT 10-30 A.M.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & MONDAY

The GREATEST of all MUSICALS
BLUE DANUBE

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

FRANK CLARK HAS STUNTED WITH PLANES AND CRASHED THEM IN FILMS FOR 20 YEARS... BUT HIS ONLY INJURY IN THAT TIME WAS A BROKEN ANKLE... FROM STEPPING OFF A 6-INCH CURBSTONE!
ROAST TURKEYS IN FILM SCENES ARE MADE TO LOOK APPETIZING BY VARNISHING THEM!
RAY BOLGER BORROWED A SKELETON FROM A MEDICAL SCHOOL TO STUDY ITS ACTIONS WHILE PERFECTING HIS SCARECROW DANCE FOR "THE WIZARD OF OZ"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

To-night This Week
DAILY AT 4, 6, 8 & 10 P.M
Sat., Sun. & Mon. at 2 p.m.
Also Sun. & Mon. at 10 a.m.

SAVAGE BEAUTY!

• Hair-raising love adventure with a mysterious South Sea goddess of a jungle cult and an aviator marooned by a tropic typhoon!

The picture of a thousand thrills filmed entirely in TECHNICOLOR

THE EDWARD
KALBADEVI—DHOBI TALAO

LABOUR CANDIDATE FROM MADANPURA

A meeting of the Lal Bawta Municipal Election Committee of the Madanpura and Byculla section was held at Madanpura on the 28th instant at night.

After the Committee had co-opted 7 more members from the Clerk Road, Hainse Road, Arthur Road and D'Lisle Road sections, the Committee received and considered the reports of their respective localities. According to them workers in general seemed very enthusiastic over the idea that Mr. Shahid, who is himself a worker and who has led them in all their brave battles against their masters is to contest the Municipal election as a Lal Bawta candidate from the Madanpura-Byculla locality.

The meeting then considered the method in which the work of canvassing should be conducted. It was decided to commence the work of agitation with street corner meetings. A team of speakers was, therefore, elected, and asked to start the work from today.

Considering the demand of the workers of the Bara Chawls, it was decided to hold a public meeting near the Chawl No. 21 at 8-30 p. m. on Sunday the 1st January, 1939. After selecting the places where the street streamers should be displayed the meeting was brought to an end by the president.

CALCUTTA.—His Excellency the Viceroy will declare open on January 3 the Technological Research Laboratory of the Indian Central Jute Committee. The Royal Commission on Agriculture, of which Lord Linlithgow was the chairman, recommended the establishment of the Indian Central Jute Committee for research and enquiry into the jute industry of India through administrative and research staff and laboratories.

NEW DELHI.—Information has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India that the Government of Palestine have removed cholera restrictions against passengers from Cawnpore by air from November 28, 1938.

DERBY RUNNER FOR INDIAN RACING.

The famous horse "Cave Man" who has been imported into India from London by Mr. W. C. Brodie of the Bombay Live Stock Agency on behalf of Sir David Ezra of Calcutta to compete for the King Emperor's Cup next year. He won in England this season Chester Vase (1-1/2 miles) and Jersey Stakes (7-1/2 furlongs). He ran in Eclipse Stakes, and was beaten by a short neck ih the Prince of Wales Stakes. He finished 5th in the Derby.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chiloki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

CUTTACK.—The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, are likely to visit Orissa in connection with the defamation case against the 'Samaj', filed by Mr Birakishore Behera, a Harijan M.L.A. which comes up for hearing on January 7 next.

MR. SOLOMON, EXPORT MANAGER OF MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON & CO., WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY WITH HIS WIFE WHO IS THE SISTER OF NANCY MILLER, WIFE OF H. H. SIR TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR.

RAO SAHIB J. M. GODIWALA DEAD

Rao Sahib Juvair Motiram Godiwala, one of the oldest residents of Bandra, and once a municipal corporator died at his Bandra house at 11-20 P.M. on the 28th inst. at the ripe age of 75.

Starting his life as an apprentice in the B.B.C.I. Rly., on a very small salary, he attained the high position of Assistant Auditor before he retired. He put in a record service of 46 years. He hailed from Surat and was a well-known and respected public worker in the suburbs and a courageous social reformer. Till late he was secretary for the Bandra Burning ground and Burial Committee and President of Gujarati Seva Mandal, Bandra.

His last act of social reform was that he had issued strict injunctions not to shed tears after his death, and to carry his dead body on a wheel barrow instead of a bier. His kind nature and his cosmopolitan outlook had won for him the respect and love of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His funeral was attended by people of all communities.

He leaves behind him a widow, a daughter and six sons.

JAMAIL-E-HUSAINIA VOLUNTEER CORPS

Nawab Syed Abdulla Khan, Special Magistrate and Rais E. Azam of Janek district Muzaffarnagar, Sahebzada Hasanali Khan, M.L.A. (U.P.) and Syed Jafar Ali Khan, Retired Inspector of Police (U.P.) proceeded to Mecca for Haj.

Under the auspices of Anjuman-e-Jamail-e-Husainia Volunteer Corps, a well attended gathering was held in honour of one above mentioned Haj Pilgrims at its office near Jail Road. The following noble gentlemen were present.

Hakim Syed Imdad Husain, Hakim Syed Ali Husein, Mr. M. K. Chiffer, Mr. Syed Wajid Husain, Maulvi Syed Zahid Husain, Mr. Syed Iqbal Husain, Mr. Abdul Jaffar Khan, Seth Adam Maniar, Mr. Syed Mojiz Husein, Mr. Syed Layak Husain and Mr. Syed Akhbar Husain.

Besides above gentlemen Hyderia, Appenia and Kamal volunteer Corps were present. The above pilgrims were garlanded and the audience proceeded in procession to "F" Shed Prince's Dock. A group photograph was taken at the wharf and the gathering wished Godspeed to the would be Hajis.

ACCIDENT VERDICT ON CHILD

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death to-day, at the inquest held on the body of a child who died of injuries in the G. T. Hospital on December 28.

(Continued from col. 5)

tion, ad I will ask Lord Selborne to second it.

The Right Hon. Lord Craigmyle.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.—I beg to move:—"That the proposed sale of the assets and undertaking of the Bank at the price of £2,594,160 and subject to the terms and conditions set out in the draft agreement now produced and for the purposes of identification signed by the Chairman be and the same is hereby approved, and that such draft agreement be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to affix the seal to an engrossment of such agreement and to complete and carry into effect such agreement with or without modification as the Directors shall think fit."

The Earl of Selborne, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION

Sale Of Undertaking Unanimously Approved

An extraordinary general meeting of the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., was held at 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., on 16th December.

Mr. A. D'Anyers Willis (the Chairman) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. Chas. Selbie), having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—"This extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the P. & O. Bank has been called to consider an offer which the Directors have received from the Chartered Bank for the purchase of the undertaking and all the assets; and before formally asking Lord Craigmyle to propose the resolution which is before the meeting and Lord Selborne to second it, I would like to make a statement of the circumstances in which this offer has come to be made by the Chartered Bank and the conclusions of your Directors upon it. Primarily I should emphasize that there is no question about the solvency of the Bank. Its record of earnings since its inception has been satisfactory, and it was only last year that owing to adverse conditions of trading in the Far East we found ourselves compelled to reduce the dividend from 5 per cent, which the Bank has consistently earned since its inception, to 4 per cent.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER.

When the offer of the Chartered Bank came before your board it received at their hands most anxious and careful consideration. Taking into account the diminished and diminishing volume of trade between the Far East and the Western world, and the probabilities that even this diminishing trade may be still further affected by causes which are partly political and partly economic, we felt that it was in the interests of the shareholders and to their advantage that this offer should be accepted because it would result in shareholders receiving a price for their shares representing the par value thereof—a price which I may say is in excess of the present valuation placed by the market on our shares.

You will remember the history of this Bank. Originally inaugurated with the support of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, it passed in 1927 to the control of the Chartered Bank, the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company having on that occasion sold its interest to the Chartered Bank, as did the bulk of other shareholders. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company is therefore in no way concerned in the present matter.

I will now call upon Lord Craigmyle to propose the resolu-

(Continued in col. 4)

The Management wishes Their Patrons
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
HELD OVER! SECOND Triumphant WEEK
EROS DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Deanna DURBIN in That CERTAIN AGE with MELVYN DOUGLAS
Jackie Cooper • Irene Rich
Nancy Carroll • John Halliday
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

2P

Book your seats to avoid DISAPPOINTMENT
'Phone: 22519

A NEW STAR
has appeared on the Movie skies of Indian Screenland and with her STELLAR DEBUT the atmosphere has been charged with
ROMANCE !
3rd WEEK OF Thundering Applause

THAT'S
RENUKA DEVI
who gives the Screen the voice whose thrill re-echoes round the world of LOVE!
In BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY

WITH
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA
MAYA DEVI
M. NAZIR
P. F. PITHAWALA
GYANCHANDRA
PRATIMA
RAMA SHUKUL
V. H. DESAI
RANI BALA

BHABI

Adapted from the popular Bengali Novel "BISHER-DHUAN" By its author SARADINDU BANNERJEE

RELEASED AT VASANT TALKIES POONA, from TO-DAY!

PLEASE NOTE THE NEW TIMINGS:—
DAILY THREE SHOWS: 4-30—7-15—10 P. M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW: MATINEE AT 1-45 P. M.

"The Rendezvous of the ELITE"
ROXY

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN . . . RICHES were within easy reach, but the cry of humanity called him back to the citadel of his youthful ideals!

A doctor's secrets ...told by a doctor! A great novel . . . a greater film!

THE CITADEL
ROBERT DONAT · ROSALIND RUSSELL
with Ralph RICHARDSON, Rex HARRISON, Emlyn WILLIAMS
A KING VIDOR Production
Screen Play by Ian Dalrymple, Frank Wead, Elizabeth Hill • Additional Dialogue Emlyn Williams • Based on the novel "The Citadel" by A. J. Cronin • Produced by Victor Saville

Well Done
SOHRAB MODI!

Said those who had the privilege of ENJOYING MINERVA MOVIETONE'S EXQUISITE SOCIAL HIT: "DIVORCE," which Opened last night at the KRISHNA TALKIES.

DIVORCE

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

COURAGEOUSLY and yet so DELICATELY flashes across the Silver Screen, one of the most Burning Problems of life to-day —DIVORCE!

Directed By:
SOHRAB MODI
and Starring Lovely
NASEEM
MACHRDAR, SHEELA, NAVIN, IREM, SHANTA, VIMALA VASISHTHA

COME TO-NIGHT TO ENJOY THIS TREAT AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES: DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY AT 5, 7-45, & 10-15 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and on MONDAY AT 2-15 P.M.
Booking with: EVERGREEN PICTURES, Bombay 4.

SPECIAL CRUISE "JAYALAXMI"
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2-1/4 Hours Re. 1/- Saturday Evening CRUISE
Hag Island, PIRPAU, NAHARA ELEPHANTA, 5 P.M. to 7-15 P.M.

Moonlight Cruise Re. 1/- 5th January 1939, 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

EXCURSION to ELEPHANTA From Ferry Wharf No. 5 Sunday 1st January 1939

INDIAN CO-OP. NAVI. & TRA. CO., LTD., Scindia House Daugall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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BRANDY at its BEST

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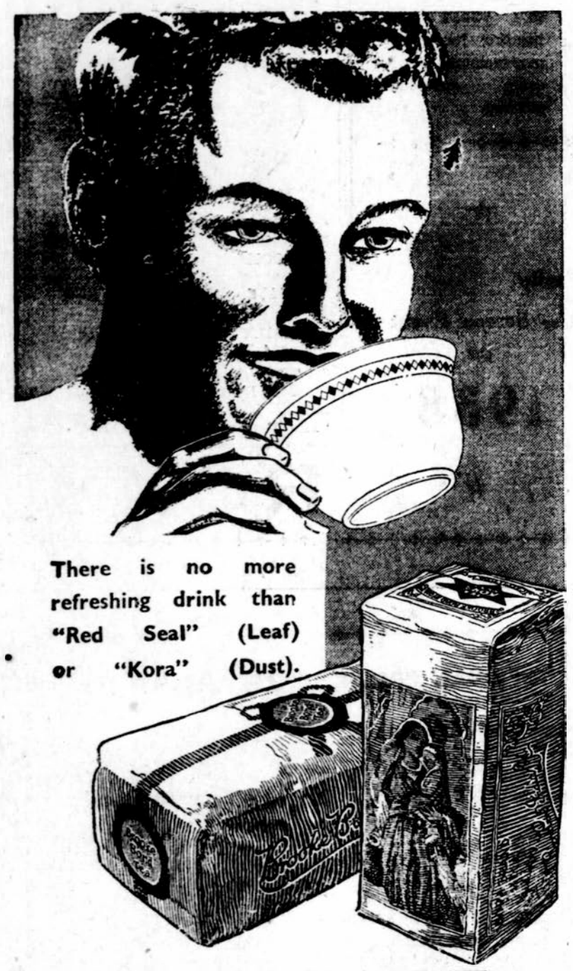

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon. Mallikarjun Mansur. 12-30 Water Cups. 12-35 Gujarati songs. 12-55 Bhairvin Instrumentalists. Sundar Swaroop. 1-0 Music. 1-30 Children's Hour. 3-30 For children (Marathi). 4-0 Rana Pratap. Hindustani musical play. 6-0 AIR Chorus. 6-5 Clarionet and Sitar: Dhun lalita gauri. 6-10 Fafique Ghaznavi: Khayal and Thumri. 6-30 P. H. Shewalkar. 7-30 Master Dinanath. 8-0 Cavalcade of 1938 by P.R. Lele. 8-15 Mallikarjun Mansur. 9-15 Folk music. 9-30 New Year Resolutions: By C. C. M. Hardy. 10-5 Fade out 1938: Fade in 1939. 12-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Light music. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Good-bye 1938. 12-0 midnight Welcome to 1939. 12-30 a.m. Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Mukerji and Melody Makers: Deoranjini. 8-5 Lakshman Prashad. 8-25 Shankerabai. 9-10 Valayat Khan. 9-30 Instrumental Trio. 9-40 Ghulam Sabir. 9-50 B. S Rawat.
12-0 noon. Women's World. Talk by Miss A. M Durrani.
12-30 p.m. Records. 1-0 Potpourri. 6-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Shankerabai. 6-40 Lakshman Prashad. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Looking backward. By Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed. 8-15 Valayat Khan. 8-35 Ghulam Sabir. 8-55 Shankerabai. 9-50 Haider Husain. 10-0 New Year's Eve. By H. Loukes. 10-15 Wah ri Kismat! (Hindustani) by Ghulam Abas.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. to 6-20 As in Delhi I. 6-20 Ghulam Sabir. 6-40 Valayat Khan. 7-0 Shankrabai. 7-20 Folk-songs of Hindustan. 7-40 Lakshman Prashad. 8-0 to 8-15 As in Delhi I. 8-15 Shankarabai. 8-30 Talk Kamod on the Sarangi. 8-35 Valayat Khan. 8-55 Durga on Sarinda. 9-0 Lakshman Prashad. 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Records. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 New Year's Eve.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSION I
19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. to 10-0 As in Delhi I. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.) VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 p.m. Evergreen. Weather. 1-30 For women only. 2-0 Records. 5-0 For countryside. 6-0 Sunil Ghose: Kavya Sangit. 6-10 Instrumental Duet. 6-20 Angurbala. 6-40 Bobby Daniels. 7-0 Angurbala. 7-20 Navaras or Nine Sentiments. 8-10 Year that goes by! (Bengali) by Sir S. K. Ghosh. 9-5 Murgatroyad and Winterbottom. 9-30 Colonel's Double at Tiger, by A. J. Zorab. 9-45 Heart of England. 10-15 Ring out Old, Ring in New. 11-36 Clock strikes Twelve.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s)
12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Vocal. 5-45 AIR Carnatic Orchestra: Kharaharapriya. 6-0 Shrimati R. Brahadambai: Vocal. 7-0 1938, by T. C. Theetharappan. 7-15 Allegory in Telugu Poetry by V. S. Narayana. 7-30 T. Chowdiah: Violin. 9-15 Year that is ending to-day: A Feature. 9-30 In Gay Argentine. 9-40 Songs of People: 9-55 Variety in Excelsis. 10-20 Cecil Mendoza at Piano. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4.920 kc/s.)
p.m. 5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-0 Market Rates and Announcements (Tamil). 6-5 Better Fodder (Tamil). 6-15 Commentary on Demonstrations in Cottage Industries Section of Khadi Exhibition (Relayed in Tamil). 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 M. Lakshmi of Trichur: Vocal.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1.500 kc/s.)
p.m 5-40 Zubaida Begam. 6-0 With villagers. 7-0 Zubaida Begam. 7-20 Mehr Bakhsh: Sarod. 7-25 Habib Jan: Geet and Ghazal. 7-45 1938 (Hindustani) by Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh. 8-0 Zubaida Begam. 8-15 Trip to Sangitnagar. 8-25 Habib Jan: Ghazal and Dadra. 8-55 Zubaida Begam. 9-45 Zubaida Begam. 9-55 Duet by Zubaida Begam and Qadir Bakhsh. 10-5 Records. 10-10 Chand Bibi. 11-0 Prelude to New Year. 11-55 Alwidia'a.
Midnight 12-0 Ringing Out Old: Ringing in New.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1.086 kc/s.)
p.m. 6-10 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 6-30 Prem Nath Wadhawan (Amateur). 6-45 For Countryside. 7-15 Kumari Pushpa Kapoor (Amateur). 7-30 Kulbeer Kaur (Amateur): Geet. 7-35 Balbeer Kaur and Kulbeer Kaur (Amateur) Duet. 7-40 Balbeer Kaur (Amateur): Geet. 7-45 Prem Nath Wadhawan (Amateur). 8-0 Gunahgar Shauhar. (Hindustani). 9-0 Chanchal Kumari. 9-45 Anwarbai. 10-5 Airvoice Orchestra: Naghma. 10-15 Chanchal Kumari. 10-30 Rabab Recital by Ek Sahib. 10-40 Anwarbai. 11-0 New Year's Eve.
Midnight 12-0 A Happy New Year.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1.022 kc/s.)
p.m. 5-30 Anis Khatoon. 5-45 N. M. Joshi. 6-0 Shyamabai of Benares. 6-15 For children. 6-30 Anis Khatoon. 6-50 N. M. Joshi. 7-15 Kumari Malati Sane. 7-25 Anis Khatoon. 7-35 Shyamabai of Benares. 7-45 Ring out Old. The Future (Hindustani) by Khwaja Hasan Nizami. 8-0 Kumari Malati Sane 8-15 Anis
IN MEMORIAM
HALI (1887-1914)
Khatoon: Musaddas. 8-25 Hali: A literary Estimate. (Hindustani) by Raghupati Sahai Firaq. 8-35 Mohammad Ashraf. 8-45 I Knew Hali. (Hindustani) by Wasi Bilgrami. 8-55 Shyamabai. 9-5 Anis Khatoon. 9-45 Passing Year by Rev. A. G. Davies-Leigh. 10-0 Listeners' Letters and their Replies (Hindustani). 10-20 Moonshine Theatrical Company.

British Broadcasting

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 13.93m. (21.53 Mc/s.) GSH 13.97m. (21.47 Mc/s.) GSG 16.86m. (17.79 Mc/s.) GSO (to 9-30 p.m.) 19.76m. (15.18 Mc/s.) GSF 19.82m. (15.14 Mc/s.) GSE 25.29m. (11.86 Mc/s.) GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 25.53m. (11.75 Mc/s.)
p.m. 7-30 Theatre Composers. 8-30 Cards on Table. 8-50 Buggin-ses Christmas Party. 9-30 News, Saturday Sport. 10-0 Robinson Crusoe.

Selections For To-day's Races

Rough Sea Fancied For Perth Plate

(By "SENEX")

In top-hole fettle at the moment Rough Sea should about to win the Perth Plate. His recent successes have been readily gained, and if well handled, he must be right there again.

1-45 p.m. The Muscat Plate. (Div. I)—1 Mile.

THARWATH	1
FIL AL IRAQ	2
BAYHAS	3

2-15 p.m. The Muscat Plate (Div II)—1 Mile

SHIREEN	1
CHALLENGER	2
ZAID UL KHAIR	3

2-45 p.m. The Montgomery Plate —7 Furlongs.

KING'S WINE	1
BOAT DRILL	2
ROSE APPLE	3

3-15 p.m. The Simla Plate 1-1/4 Miles.

RIO RITA	1
DARBIS	2
AZIZA	3

3-45 p.m. The Villard Plate (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

OPTIMIST	1
BRACES	2
PASSIFLORA II	3

4-15 p.m. The Vellard Plate (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

BIRTHDAY GIFT	1
GORGUS	2
HEAT WAVE	3

4-45 p.m. The Warwick Plate (Div. II)—1 Mile.

MAROC	1
REMARQUE	2
CYMRO	3

5-15 p.m. The Perth Plate—1-1/2 Miles

ROUGH SEA	1
MISS POTIPHAR	2
BALLYLINCH	3

5-45 p.m. The Warwick Plate (Div. I)—1 Mile.

GANGASAGAR II	1
GIRVAN	2
TIPPERARY	3

Double:—KING'S WINE and BIRTHDAY GIFT.

Treble:—OPTIMIST, MAROC and ROUGH SEA.

HINDUSTANI AND COMPULSORY SUBJECT

Progressive Writers' Support

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The following resolution was passed by the second session of the All-India Progressive Writers' Conference held here:—

This Conference welcomes the efforts of the provincial Governments and other organisations to reorganise the system of education and remove illiteracy. This Conference is, however, of opinion that the teaching of cultural subjects should not be subordinate to the idea of self-supporting basis. This Conference views with alarm the efforts of reactionaries in the country to retard the introduction of progressive demands in the educational system and calls upon Congress Ministers as well as Indian educational boards to refuse to introduce communalism, sectarianism and reaction into the syllabus of education. This Conference considers the preparation of progressive text books for schools and colleges in all provincial languages to be the most important and urgent task and draws the attention of the authorities to the need of entrusting this work to really competent persons. This Conference supports the idea of making basic Hindustani a compulsory subject in all primary schools all over India and requests the Indian National Congress to appoint a competent committee to chalk out a plan for this purpose."

ONE KILLED IN CAR COLLISION AT MAHIM

BOMBAY, Friday.

One person was killed and two injured in a serious motor collision, that took place last night at the junction of Cadell Road and Karlosakar Road at Mahim.

A car carrying four Europeans including a lady was proceeding from Bombay to Bandra at about 8-30 p.m. It collided with a car coming from the opposite direction. The impact was so violent that Dominic Coutino, an occupant of the car coming from Bandra, was violently thrown out of the car. The car in which the Europeans were seated turned turtle and a lady seated in the car was hurt. Coutino's friend also received injuries.

Coutino was immediately taken to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

Police inquiries are in progress.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR

Major Nayudu To Captain Combined XI Against C. C. I. XI

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

A four-day cricket match between the Cricket Club of India and a team selected from the Central Provinces and Berar, Central India and Hyderabad, will be played at Nagpur, commencing from Saturday, January 14.

Major C. K. Nayudu will captain the combined team.

WORLD'S DEBT TO ISLAM

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"A large number of technical expressions in the various branches of the sciences and arts still bear the stamp of their Muslim origin and testify to the debt which mankind owes to Muslim scholars and workers. Islam can, thus, claim a brilliant record of having served the cause of human knowledge and can take pride in its scholars having been the teachers of the world for centuries", declared Sir Shah Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court of India, delivering the Presidential Address at the third session of the Idara-i-Maarif-i-Islamia (a conference of Islamic scholars) at the Town Hall to-day.

The idea of the Idara, which has for its object the revival and encouragement of Islamic culture, literature, science and art, originated with the late Sir Mahomed Iqbal, who presided over its first session in 1933. Dr. Sir Abdur Rahman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates to-day.

Describing the modern conception of knowledge as "materialistic" and intended only for commercial purposes and "the construction of lethal weapons of War", Sir Shah Sulaiman contrasted it with the Islamic conception. The latter, he declared, was "spiritual" and devoted to the service of humanity.

Explaining the programme of work of the Idara, Sir Shah Sulaiman said that it should be twofold: firstly, to reproduce in Indian languages the great works of the Western scientists, artists and literary men, and secondly, to convert into the European languages, particularly English, the great works on research of the old Muslim scholars in science, art, and literature. Without this, Sir Shah maintained, they could not impress upon the "Western nations the greatness of the obligation which the world owes to Islamic civilisation."

LUX TOILET SOAP
PRIZE WINNERS
for week ended 24th Dec. 1938
THE FOLLOWING EACH RECEIVED
A CASH PRIZE OF RS. 100

BOMBAY AREA
Mr. P. CHANDAVAR, Bombay.

CALCUTTA AREA
Mr. J. BORDOLOYE, Calcutta.

KARACHI AREA
Mr. LALL SINGH, P. O. Bhadana.

MADRAS AREA
Mr C. FERNANDIS, Bombay.

4 PRIZES OF Rs. 100 EACH OFFERED EVERY WEEK UNTIL 28th JANUARY 1939
A TOTAL OF Rs. 10,000
Watch this paper for details and save wrappers from large size
Lux Toilet Soap

X—LTS 331-94 Lever Brothers (India) Limited

An effective, speedy and inexpensive treatment for Chills, Bronchitis and Muscular stiffness is BURGOYNE'S EUCALYPTUS OIL.

When inhaled, the healing fumes of this pungent oil disinfect the Nose, Throat and Bronchial passages and get rid of Head Colds, Nasal Catarrh and Bronchitis with incredible speed.

If applied externally to the Chest and Back at the first indication of pain or tightness, it will prevent Lung Congestion, Pleurisy and other serious conditions which are likely to develop from Chills and exposure, more particularly if the victim is over-fatigued or below par when attacked.

Sufferers from Rheumatism and all who have used it for sprains and strained muscles know how speedily it relieves pain and tenderness.

Other Burgoyne Products include
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD
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EUCALYPTUS & MENTHOL PASTILLES
IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Obtainable in 4- and 8-oz. bottles from all dispensaries, pharmacies and dealers.

BURGOYNE'S
EUCALYPTUS OIL

BOMBAY: M. K. Shah & Co., Manhar Buildings, Lohar Chawl.
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MADRAS: South Indian Mercantile Co., 12 Mannaru Street.

HAVE ENGLISH JAM FOR TEA TO-DAY

You can taste the true flavour of fresh fruit at its best in this delicious jam—the fruit used is actually grown in Chivers own orchards. You'll be proud to give your family and guests this high quality jam.

INSIST ON
CHIVERS JAMS

CHIVERS & SONS LTD., THE ORCHARD FACTORY, HISTON, CAMBRIDGE, ENG

Try also Chivers' Olde English Marmalade. Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Agent: JAMES WRIGHT LTD., 6-11, LALGIR CHAMBERS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY, AND 85A, RIPON STREET, CALCUTTA.

RECONSTRUCTED CHIRNER MEMORIAL

To Be Unveiled By Mr. Kher On Monday

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Dec. 30.

The reconstructed Chirner Memorial Pillar will be unveiled by the Hon. B. G. Kher on Monday January 2.

The corner-stone of this memorial was laid by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi about two months ago. On his suggestion, an ashram is also to be inaugurated in which the Congress workers of Kolaba District will be housed.

Bombay City Ambulance Corps

FREE SERVICE STATION TO BE OPENED TO-MORROW

The Commanding Officer of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps writes:

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps' Free Service Station will be opened at the Union High School Building (Khetwadi Main Road) on January 1, 1939. The public are invited to visit the Station between the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. on January 1 and 2, 1939. For Free Ambulance Service dial 43120.

UTTAR BHARTIYA MANDAL

The Uttar Bhartiya Mandal, Dadar, has decided to support the Congress candidates standing from different constituencies.

Under the auspices of the Mandal an election Propaganda Committee has been formed.

SUNDAY & MONDAY EXTRA MORNING SHOW 10 A. M.

THE YEAR'S GREATEST ROMANTIC COMEDY!

PATHE

LOOK WHO'S HERE!

★ Gorgeous Connie fits Broadway's latest idol close to her arms...while Mischa and Charlie throw a real fit!

The NEW UNIVERSAL presents

Constance ★BENNETT

Service de Luxe

★ VINCENT PRICE
★ Charlie RUGGLES
★ Helen BRODERICK
★ Mischa AUER
★ Joy HODGES

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M. Th 41561

Please Note during the showing of this picture our prices will be Rs. 2-4 & Rs. 1-2, As. 9 & As. 4.

"Zamana

achieves the HIGHEST Screen-Standards in a degree that is ASTONISHING.....REALLY BRILLIANT acting, Cast FULLY EQUAL to the demands by the HIGHLY IMAGINATIVE Director, WONDERFUL singing by AMIRBAI, CHARMING songs by PADMA DEVI, FIRST-RATE dialogue, SLICK pace, LIVELY incident and THROBBINGLY DRAMATIC situations..... ENTERTAINMENT of a type RARE in the annals of the Indian Screen.....DEFINITELY MUST BE SEEN by EVERY LOVER of the Indian Screen....."

THUS DECLARES THE "EVENING NEWS OF INDIA"

S. SATYAMURTI

Camp. Bombay. 21st. December 1938.

Dear Friend,

I was very glad to see the picture "Zamana" at the Imperial Cinema on the 18th.Dec. '38. with my wife and my daughter. We thoroughly enjoyed the picture. The photography and the sound are excellent. The story touches a vital problem in our Society. It is bound to improve our social life.

I congratulate the producer, director, actors actresses and the technician.

I wish the PICTURE all success.

Yours sincerely,

S. Satyamurti

ZAMANA

FOURTH GLORIOUS 4 WEEK

(The 'TIMES')

'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 6 in HINDI

"ZAMANA IS BOUND TO IMPROVE OUR SOCIAL LIFE"

Thus Declares the GREAT LEADER, Mr. S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.A., Deputy-Leader of the CONGRESS PARTY in the Central Legislature in his letter (above) to Mr. Ram Daryani, the Director of "ZAMANA."

JUDGE "ZAMANA" BY YOURSELF!

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

MATINEES 2-30 P.M. on SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA :::: LAMINGTON ROAD

Where the ELITE GATHER Daily!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 10, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 8, 1357
Parsi: Tir 27, 1308
Hightide: 5-18 19-00
Lowtide: 12-28
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.

New Year's Eve: Public holiday. Banks closed.

National Liberal Federation, 20th Session, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru presiding, 12 noon.

Bombay Races: Second Winter Meeting, First Day.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with English mail sails at 3 p.m.

Sunday, January 1

New Year's Day.

Monday, January 2.

Public Holiday
Banks closed.

SWASTIK LEAGUE VOLUNTEER CORPS

The G. O. C. and other Officers of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps will be 'At Home' to the members of the Corps, to-day (Saturday) at 5-15 p. m. at the Headquarters.

HARIKATHA PERFORMANCE

There will be a Harikatha performance on 'Seeta Kalyanam' by Brahmasri Nallur Viswanatha Bhagavatar at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Sunday at 4 p.m.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted in "Hind Swaraj" by Mahatma Gandhi will be held on Monday (2nd January) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

MAIL STEAMER DEPARTURE

The mail steamer 'Mooltan' is now due alongside Ballard Pier at 12-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 31st current and will sail thence at 3 p.m. the same day for London.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Nagato Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday, the 31st instant.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Dr. J. Fernandez, M.R.C.P. (Eng.) will open the sixth 'First Aid Camp' of the above League, at Prospect House, Mazagaon, near the Tram Terminus, to-day (Saturday) at 10 a.m., when Dr. G. K. Mulki, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) will speak on "The relationship of an Ambulance Worker to a Surgeon".

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A wall calendar from Mr. Harilal T. Surti.

A wall calendar from The Sentinel Assurance Co.

A wall calendar from the Estates Valuation and Engineering Co.

A wall calendar from Hardcastle, Waud and Co.

A wall calendar from R. W. Crabtree and Sons.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"The Citadel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Prison Without Bars". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"That Certain Age". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabhi". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Keep Fit". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Service De Luxe". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Daughters". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robinhood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Menzies arrived Suez on the morning of 29th instant.

DR. GILDER AT GHEE REFINERY

The Hon. Minister for Health paid a visit to the Refinery of the Western India Blended Genuine Ghee Co. Ltd. at Sewri.

FREE SPINNING CLASS

Under the auspices of the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, a free spinning class will be conducted between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m. daily from 1st January 1939. The classes will be conducted under the supervision and with the assistance of a special instructor.

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the above school Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) will speak on 'Hygiene' to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 145, Mody Street, Fort.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The annual prize distribution gathering of the Club will be held in the Club's J. R. Wanmali Hall to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Bhujangrao Ramchandra Mankar.

RAMANA SAMAJ, PAREL

The above Samaj will celebrate 'Ramana Jayanti' from January 1 (Sunday) to 8th with an extensive programme of lectures and music concerts. The following is the first day's programme: 10-30 to 11 a.m. Discourse on 'Guru Bhakti' by Brahmasri Mandreswara Sarma Avergal. 4 to 6 p.m. Discourse on the mission of Shri Bhagawan Ramana Maharishigal by Brahmasri M. V. Ramaswamy Iyer (Retd. Engineer) of Thiruvannamalai. 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. Harikatha Kalakshepam by Sriman Ragunatha Pattarachariar.

UNIVERSALLY ACCLAIMED AS "IDEAL ENTERTAINMENT"

—"EVENING NEWS OF INDIA."

NON-STOP Victorious 18th WEEK

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

MATINEES AT 1-45 P.M.

'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 5:

'BRAMHACHARI'

ब्रम्हचारी

HUNS PICTURE in MARATHI

(The 'BACHELOR')

Starring:

VINAYAK & MEENAXEE

NOTE the CHANGE in TIMINGS of the Shows from TO-DAY:—

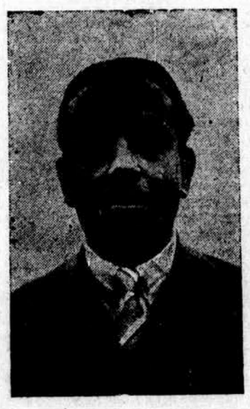
MAJESTIC

CINEMA:.....:GIRGAON

EMPIRE GAMES FEDERATION

Kagal To Present History Of Indian Games

Mr. B. R. Kagal, Land and Development Officer to the Government of India, who is on a short visit to Bombay, has been selected by the Indian Olympic Association as a delegate to the British Empire Games Federation to be held in London during the next summer. Mr. Kagal who is well-known in the sports circles of Delhi is one of the founders of the Olympic Association, Delhi, which is affiliated to the Indian Olympic Association. His present visit to Bombay is in connection



MR. B. R. KAGAL.

with the Physical Culture Conferences, which have been in session in Bombay during the week.

HIS TASK

Prior to his departure for London, Mr. Kagal will compile a history of Indian games. He will also take with him a number of cine-films and photographs for giving a clear idea of Indian games to the delegates to the Empire Games Federation. Mr. Kagal is at present collecting material regarding the rules under which various games are being played in Central and Western India.

During his stay in London, Mr. Kagal will study the Physical Fitness Movement.

PLEA FOR AYURVEDA SYSTEM

Adhyapak Sammelan's Appeal To Authorities

The "Adhyapak Sammelan" of the 28th All-India Vaidya Conference met on Friday at Madhavbag, under the Chairmanship of Pandit Gan Nath Sen of Calcutta.

Various resolutions were passed suggesting alterations in the existing curriculum of the Ayurvedic system of education.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"This Sammelan requests the different Governments of the States and the Provinces to establish Ayurvedic Universities in all possible places, and also to provide them with necessary equipment."

"This Conference suggests that existing Ayurvedic Colleges and Universities should make adequate arrangements for the training of nurses and attendants on Ayurvedic lines."

'HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA'

Under the joint auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee and Bombay Suburban Congress Socialist Party, Shri Govindrao Nanal, Shri Ram Krishna Dhut, and Damodardas will speak on "Hyderabad Satyagraha" at a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt will preside.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION PROPAGANDA

Under the auspices of the Municipal Election Propaganda Committee, Division I, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at Thomas Street, Lower Colaba.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, S. K. Patil and others.

'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of 'G' Ward Tenants' League, a public meeting of Mahim Residents will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Mahim Cadell Cross Road, to protest against the action of Bombay Municipality for giving the portions of a playground to Communal Association and also to support the move made by the Tenants' League to approach Bombay Municipality for public recreation grounds in this locality. Mr. Mohammed Sahib Patel will preside.

EVEN GREATER THAN THEY SAY IT IS!

The year's most talked-about picture!...surpassing even the praise that has acclaimed it! Bringing to the screen the story of a great love and vividly re-creating all the color and excitement of the turbulent years from ragtime to swing!

20th Century-Fox proudly presents

Irving Berlin's ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND

An American Cavalcade...of powerful drama ...glorious love...emotional thrills!

with

TYRONE POWER · ALICE FAYE · DON AMECHE

and

ETHEL MERMAN · JACK HALEY

JEAN HERSHOLT · HELEN WESTLEY
JOHN CARRADINE · PAUL HURST
WALLY VERNON · RUTH TERRY
DOUGLAS FOWLEY · EDDIE COLLINS
CHICK CHANDLER

Directed by Henry King

Associate Producer Harry Joe Brown · Screen Play by Kathryn Scola and Lamar Trotti · Adaptation by Richard Sherman

Darryl F. Zanuck in Charge of Production

THE REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

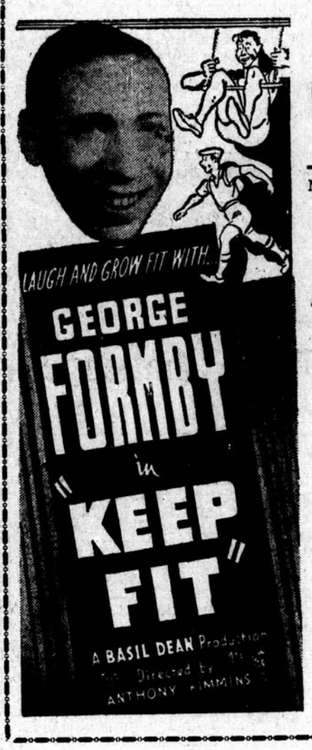
N.B.—Extra Show To-morrow at 10-30 a.m. Toys to all children!

21

★ Bring in the NEW YEAR with a GRAND LAUGH at

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



MORNING Shows at 10 a.m. SUN. & MON.

"WHOOPEE" with EDDIE CANTOR

DON'T LAUGH and GROW FAT But LAUGH and GROW FIT with GEORGE FORMBY in "KEEP FIT"!

THE GREATEST LAUGH FEAST of the YEAR!

Children's New Year At "Have-A-Heart" Fete

The Director Mr. O. D. Harder and the General Manager Mr. Mark King have announced a special Children's Day at 'Have-A-Heart' Fete, show going on every evening at Churchgate Reclamation near the Cricket Club of India, for to-morrow (Sunday) when children under 15 years of age, producing the coupon appearing in this paper to-day on other page will have free admission to the Fete grounds.

The attention of readers is invited to this coupon appearing elsewhere.

Children's Holiday Camp

A Holiday Camp for the Children of the Khoja Shia Ishna-ashri Sect was organised on the 24th and 25th instant at Dr. Bacha's Bungalow at Versowa. It was the first attempt on the part of the organisers to have undertaken such a beneficial work, wherein nearly 70 children took part and were fed and clad gratis.

The Camp Fire took place on the last day at 9 p.m. in the presence of Mr. Ismailbhoy A. K. Panju (Chief organiser of the Camp) when a regular and well organised programme of entertainment was given by the children. It was pleasant sight to see the children happy and joyous after the Camp.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1938

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE

The National Liberal Federation, which is holding its 20th session in Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. P. N. Sapru, is an undeservedly decadent organisation and one cannot but regret its present plight. For one thing the Liberals had taken a prominent part in founding and rearing the Indian National Congress, but unfortunately they deserted it in 1918, though the cults of non-cooperation and independence had not then come to frighten them away. Secondly, many of the basic principles which the Liberal Party professes but fails to interpret correctly or carry out into practice vigorously are serviceable at all times, particularly now when there is some measure of constitutional government. As a matter of fact the Liberals have suffered less because of their principles than because of their being too academic and too moderate to act up to their professions. Though the greatest of them, Mr. Gokhale, acknowledged that constitutional agitation included boycott and passive resistance and even non-payment of taxes, his followers have always fought shy of such active measures. Finally, most Liberals have scrupulously discountenanced communalism, but in this as in other things they are not active enough. For all practical purposes they are much like professors of politics meeting occasionally to defend Dominion Status and some other creeds to which they are wedded for life, to record on paper more or less high-sounding programmes and then forget all about them, and to peck at Congress programmes.

Noteworthy Analysis

In theory the Liberals are often at one with Congress. For instance Mr. Sapru's exposure of the defects of the proposed federal scheme cannot be easily improved upon. Because of its conciseness, coupled with fulness, his analysis is worth quoting at some length. He mentions only some of the more serious features of the scheme such as (a) "the provision that relations of Indian States outside the federal sphere should continue for ever to be with his Majesty's Government, (b) the virtual veto which the scheme gave to rulers of Indian States over constitutional development, (c) the heavy weightage given to the States in representation in the federal legislature, (d) the commercial discrimination clauses which have been so framed as to make it virtually impossible for the Indian Government to give subsidies or bounties to Indian industries, and which are calculated to create new vested interests round them, (e) indirect election to the Federal Assembly which is calculated to split up British India representation and prevent national issues coming up before a national electorate, (f) almost co-equal financial powers of the two Houses and the provisions for immediate joint sessions to settle disputes, (g) the provisions in regard to the relative strength and power of the two Houses, (h) the communal award which is calculated to make a nationalist solution at some future date more difficult, (i) the financial safeguards and the reservation of monetary policy in the hands of the Governor-General, (j) the provisions in regard to the Federal Railway Authority which would take the railways virtually out of the control of the Federal Government, (k) the provision that Indian States' representatives will be appointed by rulers of States and the voice given to them in matters of purely British-India concern, (l) the absence of any provision in the Act for further constitutional development, (m) finally and most important of all, the absence of any machinery in the Act for the automatic achievement of Dominion Status within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster."

Words, Words, Words

After reading this catalogue of only some of the serious defects of the scheme one would expect the Liberals to reject the scheme and fight for a better one. But, unfortunately, they fight shy of the logical conclusion of their own reasoning. What then would they do? Mr. Sapru naively reminds us that "they have pointed out the directions in which the scheme of federation *must be revised* in the numerous resolutions that we have passed on it." (Italics not ours). In fairness it must be admitted that the resolutions are really numerous. But the troublesome question remains what is to be done if the British Government do not revise the scheme in spite of the numerous resolutions saying it "must be revised." To this and to all similar questions Mr. Sapru's typical answer is in effect. "Make the best of a bad job." He suggests "bending" the scheme "for the promotion of those ends we believe in," as if by bending to the scheme we could bend it or end it. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Reception Committee, assures us that though the objections to federation "seem formidable on paper, they would not be so in practice." If in practice the objections are not likely to be formidable, why are they getting more and more formidable in the speeches and the resolutions of the Liberals themselves? If the Liberals do not feel up to fighting the Federation which they condemn, let them not further discredit themselves by opposing the Congress that must lead the fight against the fraud.

The Communalists' Challenge

The one rather remarkable and common future of the proceedings of the communal organisations that held their annual sessions at Patna and Nagpur recently was the vehement denunciation of Indian nationalism as constituting a menace to their existence. Rival communalists may and do denounce one another vehemently but they are unanimous in declaring the Indian National Congress as the common enemy of the communalism they represent. This year, the communalists even excelled themselves by lining up in fascist formation. Their utterances are, in that sense, symptomatic of their panic—a panic inspired by the ever-growing realisation that the stocks of communalism are going down at an alarming speed as the programme of national reconstruction launched simultaneously by the Congress ministries in power in different provinces in the country, makes impressive headway.

The character of violent and vitriolic attacks on the Congress made by the apostles of sectarian hegemony and power-politics betrays the source of their inspiration—fear, distrust, suspicion and a sense of inferiority. Accusing the Congress, with an outrageous disregard of actualities and facts of the regimes run by the Congress ministries, of being fascist-orientated, the majority of communalist orators have declared themselves in favour not only of the fascist ideology but also of the well-known methods of that cult. The truth of the situation is that communalism in this country is based on fascistic ideas and it is naive enough to admit it so unabashedly. It is an admission, indeed, that can only strengthen the will of the Indian people to make invincible the defences of democracy which in our country nationalism represents. It represents the most progressive forces of civilisation in the world and is based on the ideals of peace, justice and order.

It is only natural that, in carrying on its task of constructive work which has a direct bearing on the happiness and progress of the masses of Indian populations, it should be confronted with the opposition of various vested interests of privilege, monopoly and a variety of social parasiticism which discover their best ally in the ideas of reactionary communalism. But nationalism is confident of meeting this opposition successfully and pursuing the path of Indian political freedom and the tasks of social justice with increasing confidence and strength. History has proved that such a nationalism alone can secure the true salvation and greatness of our country which has plumbed the depths of degradation under the demoralising influence of foreign rule. It alone achieves a national unity, solidarity and harmonious community of interests that are essential to the existence of the Indian nation on a footing of equality with the most progressive and civilised nations in the world.

Our Ministers

Mr. Munshi, The Home Member

II.

By D. F. Karaka

Linked up, as I said, with the problem of reclaiming the criminal tribes is the more important problem which engages the attention of our Home Member and which is to solve the Beggar-Child problem of this city. It seems almost incredible, but it is true, that whole numbers of children are bought for the sole purpose of maiming and then made to beg in the streets in order to make a living for their buyer. In the present impoverished condition of India, it is not difficult to buy a child at some ridiculously low figure.

* * * *

What Mr. Munshi finds himself handicapped by is the space required to house them all if he should round them off, which is the only way to deal a death blow to this horrid institution of child-begging. The present accommodation and facilities make it impossible for him to do anything effective and permanent for these unfortunate children. The plan the Home Member has in view is to make this a Federal institution, under the control of the Central Government which would be the sort of central authority for dealing with the Child-Beggar problem.

* * * *

The reason for doing this is because it is not enough for the Government to round up the children, if they cannot also give them something by way of education to break their long acquired habits and also to instill in them some sense of responsibility for the future when they go out into the world as grown-up men and women. Some day these one-time child-beggars must be absorbed into the village society and the idea is to find out by experiment and investigation how best they can be utilised in this society.

* * * *

The first thing that will happen after the rounding off is that they will be sorted out. Those who are found to have any inclination for a technical training will be encouraged to do so in the David Sassoon School. These will be the best of the bunch. Likewise the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home is intended to be used for girls or for those boys who are academically inclined. By that is meant those who may one day make efficient village school teachers. But the great majority will be taught some art or craft and thereby they will find a place for themselves in the village society where they will perhaps make some contribution different to that which they would have done if they had spent all their lives begging on the streets.

* * * *

If the source of income of the criminal tribes who specialise in these child-beggars is stopped, it is more than probable that they will disappear out of the city. Also strange as it may seem these almost inhuman slave masters, who buy other people's children, have a most fond and fierce attachment to their own. And the fear that they might also lose their own children will make it more certain that they will leave the city where they have so long thrived on the soft-heartedness of those who have thrown pennies to the children, believing that these were for the poor, deformed children themselves.

* * * *

And now to the problem of prostitution. It is a false impression that every form of prostitution is illegal in this country. The recent clearing of the houses was only a partial attack on prostitution. Now there are two main theories of the State's attitude towards this vital problem of our times and of all times. There is the French idea of putting it under the department of Health and making sure that brothels are clean and that disease is as far as possible avoided. In France the idea is to make the prostitutes safe for prostitution. But there is another idea evolved by the League of Nations. The attack is in this case directed towards those, who live on the earnings of a woman. These include the pimps and the brothel-keepers. And the attitude of the Home Member is more in accordance with the League than with the French Government. Personally one cannot help feeling a sneaking preference for the French method. Anyone, who has seen the sordid condition in which prostitution is carried on in this country and the shockingly high degree of disease that spreads through lack of hygiene and cleanliness, would like to see that in this country the prostitutes are medically looked after by the State rather than that one should bother about rounding up the pimps and the brothel-keepers. Morality to my mind should take second place to hygiene, health

(Continued on page 18, col. 4)

Fiscal Reforms In Provinces

A Plea For Co-operation

By P. S. NARAYAN PRASAD

II

On theoretical grounds the case for the taxation of inheritances is strong. This tax is a direct tax and permits the introduction of an element of progression. It has in addition the further attraction that, being a tax on all kinds of inheritances, it does not, like the tax on agricultural incomes differentiate against any one particular form of property, and thus will not interfere with the distribution of the factors of production in strict obedience to the consumers' expression of marginal preferences. And it is generally agreed that inheritance taxes have a less restrictive influence on the growth of capital as compared with taxes on income owing to the fact that inheritance taxes being payable only at long intervals, people are usually prone to discount their tax burden in precisely the same manner as they discount all future events. It is no doubt true that inheritance taxes, will affect the community's capacity to save, though only to a milder degree as compared with taxes on incomes; but the solution for this difficulty as also for the same difficulty in connection with the taxing of agricultural incomes, does not lie in the abandonment of the taxes themselves. It lies in the way in which the governments can formulate their other policies. But before coming to it, it is necessary to dispose of certain arguments, emanating from the fervid imaginations of the vested interests, that there are, in the case of both these taxes, innumerable administrative difficulties; that in any case their yield is not likely to be much and so on. If there are administrative difficulties they cannot be solved by theorising, and if their yield is not likely to be much their burden also in the same proportion would be less.

An Objection Answered

Thus from an impartial standpoint the only valid objection against both these taxes is that in some small degree they will tend to curtail the community's capacity to save. As already indicated, one way out of this real difficulty would be by stimulating through a wise policy of public expenditure the purchasing power, particularly that of the poorer classes of the public, and this will have the effect of stimulating demand and through it investment. But more than this, at least during the initial stages, this contraction of saving may be offset by the governments agreeing to pool the resources from these taxes or some part of them and earmark those savings for starting State-aided industrial banks for financing industrial development. This saving and the credit which it enables to be created should go a long way to ward off the restrictive influences of these taxes on savings. The only trouble in this case would be that those revenues would not be available for current expenditure to the governments, but then it would only be a temporary difficulty, and one which while it lasts has compensating advantages recommending strongly in its favour. If such industrial finance agencies are created, there is the further convenience, in that they will assist distribution of credit to the state-planned industries.

Co-operation In Expenditure

If co-operation in the matter of formulating policy on the side of taxation is likely to lead to useful results, such co-operation on the side of expenditure seems to be almost indispensable if any great results are to be expected out of the slender resources available to the provinces. On this side there seems to be at least one avenue of co-operation immediately open to the provincial governments—that in regard to a policy of public works, conceived with a view to advancing the pace of economic reform at a more rapid rate. A suitable programme of public works is a powerful instrument in economic policy. And in the present circumstances since the various governments are intent on undertaking various programmes of capital development, they can, if they co-operate, so plan them as to be adjusted in relation to monetary policy and price levels and to procure economies which would not be forthcoming, if they act in isolation. In addition to this such co-operative action can also be made to serve a larger public purpose of being helpful in the control of prices and credit. The large capital development that lies ahead of all the provinces offers reservoirs out of which programmes for public works may be usefully drawn, and into these schemes money need not be merely pumped in without its getting back an adequate return (as in the case of the American expenditure on public works) but which are bound to bring back more than the money's worth in really useful schemes of capital development. Rural and urban communications, water supply schemes, housing, sanitary reconstruction, hydro-electric and other power supply schemes, town planning, the building of public institutions, irrigation projects etc. are undertakings which all, sooner or later, offer a huge reservoir of schemes for useful public works. The only point that needs to be appreciated is that since in any case public expenditure is bound to drain into these channels, this development might well be planned on a basis of organised co-operation, since such co-operation is bound to lead to other advantages than that of development itself.

Inter-Provincial Public Works

Briefly put, the case for a uniform inter-provincial public works policy may be said to rest on

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TUNISIA

Signor Gayda's comment on the Italian claims in Tunisia that Reuter has summarised makes it necessary to recall the fact that the Laval-Mussolini agreements of 7 January 1935 over the treaty rights of Italy in the French protectorate were the price of France's betrayal of Abyssinia. The present situation, therefore, assumes the significance of poetic irony and recoil on France of her past sin. Laval's France practically helped the Duce in the invasion of Ethiopia and the subsequent annexation of that country in return for what she believed to be certain advantages to French position and policy in Tunisia. Under the terms of these agreements, the Italian schools came under the control of the French legislation and the naturalisation issue was settled, that is to say, the Italians were to remain French subjects. It was stipulated that this arrangement was to continue in the case of schools upto 1945 and till 1965 in that of the nationality question. The Italians in this territory number nearly 50 per cent, and are on a parity with the French 'colons' and civil servants—which explains the strength and vigour of Italian threats. As against this situation however, France has to reckon—and more than France Italy herself—with the clamour of the Destour, the Tunisian party of Nationalist aspirations; and the problem of defence is unquestionably rendered favourable for France in so far as, between France and Italy, the Tunisians would, for obvious reasons, prefer the former for support. France can solve the problem by granting autonomy to Tunisia which must seize on the present opportunity by resisting an aggression that primarily involves the destiny of a colonial population held in political subjection of French imperialism.

A GRAVE AFFRONT

The Jaipur Government have done themselves a disservice by prohibiting Seth Jamnalal Bajaj from entering the State territory. Such an order issued against a responsible Congress leader is an affront which will not be lightly passed over by the people of Jaipur. Jamnalalji, like his Guru, is one of the best friends of the Princes, and prohibiting such a person to enter Jaipur territory, as if he were a violent revolutionist, is an act of madness which is, indeed, difficult to explain. Whether or not the Jaipur Government are dictated to by the Government of India, the people of the State must take up the question seriously. Jamnalalji has done well not to defy the ban for the present. As a Member of the Working Committee, though on leave, he must consult his colleagues before taking any irrevocable step.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE

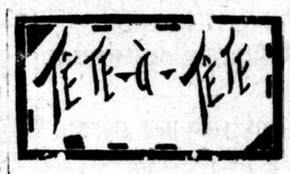
The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee having decided that members of legislatures and local boards should not be at the same time members of Congress executive committees, the Executive Council has tendered its resignation, presumably because it disapproves of the decision as being unworkable in practice. The principle underlying the decision is sound and, has been approved, if not suggested, by Gandhiji himself. It ensures healthy division of labour and efficiency and frees members of different bodies from conflict of duties. It may be a handicap in some places where competent workers are comparatively few. But such cases may be dealt with as exceptions to the rule, obviously meant to cover normal conditions. Where efficiency is the deciding factor, only office-bearers of Congress Committees may be disqualified from holding other elected posts.

LABOUR LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

The address presented to the Bombay Premier by the workers of the city coming from Satara district, is but one of the many proofs of the loyalty of Bombay workers to the Congress. The address candidly admitted that "considering the present world conditions the workers thought that the Congress policy of helping the poor without creating class struggle was bound to be beneficial in the long run." Class conflict is at present a widespread evil being inherent in the prevailing economic system but its evils are, to a great extent, avoidable through class co-operation. The Congress, as Mr. Kher pointed out in his reply to the address, aimed at such co-operation.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND WOMEN

The Muslim League has so far maintained a negative attitude towards the women's question. On many occasions Muslim Leaguers have played a reactionary role as when some of them opposed compulsory primary education for girls on grounds of purdah. It is, therefore, interesting to hear of the formation of a Women's Committee of the League. Begum Habibullah, who moved the resolution, referred to the backward condition of Muslim women and urged organization to ameliorate it. We wish she had realized that most of the women's particular problems—e. g., child welfare, education, health and their economic condition—are such that they cannot be treated on communal or sectarian lines. The personnel of the committee, with a few exceptions, does not inspire confidence. In any case, even if they do a little bit for awakening Muslim women and saving them from the rigours of the purdah system they will have justified the existence of the Committee. But on this question of purdah differences of opinion were violently expressed even in the League meeting and we are extremely doubtful if the Committee will be able to defy the reactionaries.



"Time Marches On"

1938

JANUARY: British school-children attend gas mask drill.

FEBRUARY: Eden resigns from British Foreign Office over the question of Britain's concessions to Fascist Powers.

MARCH: German troops occupy Austria.

APRIL: Recognition of "Anschluss" by Great Britain and United States.

MAY: Mr. Chamberlain gets Parliament to approve of Anglo-Italian agreement.

JUNE: More British ships bombed by Franco's 'planes.

JULY: Anniversary of Japanese invasion of China.

AUGUST: Lord Runciman goes to mediate between Czechoslovakia and Nazis.

SEPTEMBER: Munich Surrender.

OCTOBER: Duff Cooper resigns from British Cabinet over Chamberlain's policy of "appeasement."

NOVEMBER: Germany's trade drive in Central Europe.

DECEMBER: Italians demand Tunisia, Nice, Corsica and Djibouti from France.

1939

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* * * *

In a New Year Message—issued on the 29th of December!—Mr. Chamberlain says:

"In the past year, rejecting the view that war is inevitable, that our only task is to prepare for it, I consistently sought to remove possible causes of war and by direct consultation and discussion to secure new fuller measure of confidence and understanding between nations."

It is sheer ingratitude on his part, however, not to have mentioned the help and co-operation he received in this noble task from Hitler and Mussolini.

* * * *

Referring to rearmament he says: "Our armed strength enables us to say in the councils of the nations that seeking friendship with all peoples we shall meet them in a spirit of reasonableness and fair-dealing, but will not make concessions to force."

No concessions to force, indeed! There is evidently no limit to the self-delusion of the British Premier?

* * * *

Prelude To Victory?

"Spain Turned Into Inferno Of Bombs And Shells."

A land fit for—Nazis and Fascists to live in!

* * * *

A South African European warns that "the reoccupation of Tanganyika by Germany would be the beginning of the end of the British Empire."

Don't tempt anti-Imperialists like us!

* * * *

Punjab Premier Attacks Congress Administration

—Headline.

Those who live in glass houses seem to develop a peculiar penchant for throwing stones at others.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Sir Patrick Cadell has been offered the Governorship of Tunisia—by Mussolini.

(2) Mr. M. A. Jinnah is contemplating legal action against Mr. Savarkar for infringement of the copyright tune of his Hymn of Hate.

* * * *

"I lost all my friends last night."

"How?"

'I sold my car."

* * * *

"Shall we have a friendly game of cards?"

"No, let's play bridge."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

P. S.—The business end of a woman's letter.

A king in the hand is worth three in the pack.

It takes two to make a bargain, but only one gets it.

Some people believe in luck just because they haven't any.

The reason some men have money to burn is simply that they don't burn it.

When you investigate a gruesome tale you will usually find that it grew some since it started.

Make Hindustani Compulsory In Schools

A. I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE PLEA

THE FOUR-DAY SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDED ON FRIDAY. OVER 1,400 DELEGATES, AMONG WHOM WERE EMINENT EDUCATIONISTS AND EXPERTS REPRESENTING THE VARIOUS SPHERES OF EDUCATION ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE. PRINCIPAL P. SESHADRI PRESIDED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Sectional Conference

A number of sectional Conferences were also held. These dealt with individual subjects such as adult education, moral and religious instruction, primary education, health and physical education, internationalism and peace and other allied subjects. Papers on these subjects were submitted to the Conference.

The Conference passed 70 resolutions in all covering the different aspects of education and the teaching profession.

BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY THE CONFERENCE PASSED A RESOLUTION TO MAKE THE STUDY OF HINDUSTANI COMPULSORY IN ALL SCHOOLS.

With regard to the Wardha Scheme of Education, the Conference has appointed a Committee consisting of eminent educationists with Principal Seshadri as the Chairman to go into the whole scheme and submit a report by Easter.

The reports of the 'Training of Teachers, Educational Research, and Experiment' Section that met on Thursday was adopted. About 250 delegates from all over India participated in the proceedings and gained by the experiences related by the speakers.

The report of the Health and Physical Education Section was also adopted.

Eight resolutions adopted therein were accepted by the general Session.

The resolutions are:—

THIS CONFERENCE INVITES ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT PHYSICAL EDUCATION WITHOUT FACILITIES FOR NOURISHMENT PROVES DETRIMENTAL TO THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

INDIGENOUS GAMES

This Conference is of opinion that a thorough study of indigenous games, folk-dances, and other physical activities is urgently needed and requests the Government of India to appoint some authoritative Indians to undertake the work.

This Conference recommends that suitable tests in Physical Education activities be held periodically in every institution for purposes of promotion.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

This Conference is of opinion that the physical education needs of children in elementary schools are very much neglected, requests Provincial and State Governments to arrange short courses of Training in Physical Education for Elementary School teachers, or to subsidise and encourage any such courses that may be conducted by private organisations.

This Conference recommends that duly qualified teachers for physical education should enjoy same status as other teachers.

This Conference is of opinion that health education should be included as a necessary part of the school curriculum and that adequate provision should be made for it in the school time table and so requests the authorities to take necessary steps in the matter.

This Conference is of opinion that the time is come for the introduction of courses of study in health and physical education in the Universities and requests the Executive Councils of the Universities to take necessary steps in the matter.

"Inasmuch as sanitary and hygienic school buildings and premises, with well laid out gardens are conducive to health, this Conference urges on all Provincial Governments to take immediate steps to see that this aspect of school life is not neglected.

Provisions for the adoption of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction at all stages of education, teaching of Hindustani in all schools of the country and free education for all the adults in the country, were urged through some of the important resolutions passed by the Conference.

The other resolutions adopted by the Conference are:—

Other resolutions passed referred to use of Films in Education, Special Facilities to defective children, Railway facilities to teachers, periodical refresher courses; provision for teaching of Science, Arts and Craft; Compulsory Military training in Secondary Schools and Colleges; encouragement to authors on educational subject.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

The Conference also urged the Educational Departments of the various Provinces to co-operate in the appointment of a Committee for defining the nature of Hindi or Hindustani as the national language of India."

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Prof. Dewanchand Sharma of Punjab then addressed the Conference on 'Education for Democracy.'

He asked why they should not have planning in education also when they were living in an age of planning?

THE REQUISITES.

Democratic education should inculcate moral virtues and a love of co-operation. Intellectually it should enable one to think clearly with a balance of judgment. It should impart vital knowledge of their history leading them to a knowledge of current affairs. Economics should be taught with a view to national prosperity. Their educational system had to be overhauled suitably.

WHAT THEY DO IN JAPAN.

Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Director of Public Instruction, Idar State, read a paper on some aspects of Japanese education.

BASIS OF NATION'S HEALTH.

Dr. V. Krishnarao spoke on the health of children. He said through bad health, several children were lost to higher education. In Germany youth was considered beauty and 'vice versa'. If a nation were to remain young for ever, it should care for the health of its young. It should be noted that Spain was carrying on a health campaign and specially cared for its children in spite of war. The 'child' was father of the man.

In view of the importance of the matter, he advocated that the health of children, should be made a plank in elections to local bodies.

Mrs. Shivia Fozdar speaking on the ideals of education in the Bahai movement advocated that the sacredness of individuality should be maintained in any good educational system. Education should be such as would help in building up a universal spirit.

In winding up the proceedings of the Conference, Principal Seshadri deplored the appearance of disruptive tendencies such as indiscipline and inter-communal bitterness in the educational sphere.

INDISCIPLINE MENACE.

"It is a great misfortune," he said, "that during the last two or three years there have been numerous strikes not only in colleges but also in high schools and middle schools. The reasons for such strikes were often flimsy but whatever the reason was, it was a dangerous symptom and this aspect of the question should deserve the serious attention of the teachers. From Mahatma Gandhi downwards all had condemned indiscipline among students. Whatever the condition of students might have been a few years ago, when the Civil Disobedience movement was going on. They had absolutely no justification now to resort to mass indiscipline. The Congress is now ruling the majority of the Provinces and they are most anxious that students should not lose their heads. It should be made clear to the pupils that they could never command unless they learnt to obey. The English people had made a rapid advance. Because they had learnt to subordinate individual interests to the common good. "We must perco-

(Continued on page 12, col. 4)

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ANOTHER BR. SHIP BOMBED

Incident During Rebel Air-raid On Valencia

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A Valencia message says:—

The British steamer "Mirupanu" was severely bombed during an air raid here this afternoon.

The steamer "Marionga" is stated to be safe and undamaged, according to reports received by the Admiralty in London. None of the crew was hurt and all were picked up by a destroyer (believed to be French) and returned to the ship, which is now returning to Oran.

WHEAT FOR SPAIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

President Roosevelt confirmed that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will donate half a million bushels of wheat during the next six months for impartial distribution to both sides in Spain, "in order to prevent starvation."

A Committee has been appointed to raise half a million dollars from private sources to pay the cost of milling the wheat into flour, which will be transported to Spain free. The wheat will be distributed by the American Friends' Service Committee.—Reuter.

FIVE KILLED IN MADRID

MADRID, Dec. 30.

Five people were killed and thirty wounded in continuous bombardment of the City from 8 p.m. last night to 1-15 a.m. this morning. The South-Eastern District of Vallescas has been affected most.—Reuter.

Rebels Open Fire On Govt. Destroyer

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 30.

Insistent gunfire was heard throughout Gibraltar early this morning. It was later learned that the Republican destroyer "Jose Luis Diez" attempted to creep from the harbour in intense darkness but the cruiser "Canarias" and other rebel warships lying in wait opened fire and rebel emplacements at Ceuta joined to attack the destroyer.

"Jose Luis Diez" was forced aground in the eastern beach fifty yards from the shore. Seven were killed and eleven wounded of the crew landed hitherto. The wounded were hurried to a hospital.

Reuter understands however that the destroyer sustained no direct hit. It is understood that prior to grounding "Jose Luis Diez" rammed the rebel sloop "Jupiter" weighing 115 tons.

It is believed that "Jupiter" was sunk. Some rebel shells hit two houses in village Catalambay. Some of the occupants were wounded.—Reuter.

RUMANIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

BUCHAREST, Dec. 30.

M. Gafenco, the Foreign Minister in a broadcast outlined Rumania's policy towards neighbouring states as follows:—

POLAND: Rumania will continue the policy of Alliance.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Rumania's faithful friendship for the people of Czechoslovakia remains firm.

YUGOSLAVIA: Collaboration in all spheres of action.

TURKEY AND GREECE: Rumania bases her policy in the Balkan Pact, which draws her close to these countries.

SOVIET RUSSIA: Rumania is resolved to maintain friendly relations.—Reuter.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR SECOND TEST

CAPETOWN, Dec. 30.

The following is the English Team for Second Test match against South Africa to-morrow: Hammond, Farnes, Valentine, Gibb, Edrich, Goddard, Hutton, Paynter, Verity, Wright, Ames and Yardley (twelfth man).—Reuter.

PERMITS WITHDRAWN FROM ARAB TAXIMEN

JERUSALEM, Dec. 30.

As a result of shots fired from a taxi-cab at two R. A. F. men, the Military Governor has ordered the withdrawal from all Arab taxi-drivers their travel permits, beginning from 5 a.m. to-morrow. The men were not hit.—Reuter.

New Ski Jump Record

LONDON, Dec. 30.

At Earl's Court Kolterud and Harald Sandvak (Norway) broke the Ski Jump record each jumping 23 metres.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF ALAND ISLES

Foreign Ministers Of Sweden And Finland To Confer

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 30.

Negotiations between Sweden and Finland on the question of the Aland Islands have reached such a stage that it is possible that the Foreign Ministers of the two countries may meet at Stockholm in the beginning of January.

Recently fears have been expressed that some stronger power might seize the islands which have always been of great importance for Baltic strategy.—Reuter.

SWISS DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

BERNE, Dec. 30.

Switzerland will have to devote 17½ million sterling to extraordinary defence expenditure in the next few years, according to a report on national defence approved by the Swiss Federal Council.

It is proposed that 4½ millions should be spent on fortifications. Seven and a half on aviation and anti-aircraft defences and the balance on ammunition reserves and the strengthening of communications.

The Council considers that this extraordinary expenditure, including the 32 millions already absorbed should be met in 20 years partly by a national defence tax and partly by a "tax of sacrifice".—Reuter.

DAYTIME CURFEW IN NAZARETH

Sequel To Christian Leader's Murder

HAIFA, Dec. 30.

Day time curfew has been imposed on Nazareth following the murder of Rafafanoum, a member of a leading Christian family.—Reuter.

FAVOURITISM TOWARDS NAZIS

Herr Kundt Demands Changes In National Life In Czechoslovakia

BERLIN, Dec. 30.

Profound changes in the national life of Czechoslovakia to the advantage of Germany are demanded by Herr Kundt, leader of the German minority and member of the Czech Parliament, in an article in "National Zeitung" of Essen.

They include sternest anti-Jewish legislation, closest economic ties between Czechoslovakia and Germany, freedom for Germans who live in accordance in the Nazi ideas, and closest contact between Prague and Berlin.—Reuter

World Achievement

Conquest Of The Stratosphere

Thousands of years ago man was satisfied to remain on the ground. In these days he searches the depths of the sea, explores all countries, and has now taken upon himself the task of finding knowledge in the stratosphere.

It was the Belgian scientist, Professor Piccard, who first stirred the world by his ascent into the stratosphere, and his pioneer work must rank as one of the major achievements of the century.

The earth on which we live is surrounded for 50 miles or so by an envelope of gases and water-vapour known as the atmosphere. Outside this belt the air slowly becomes more and more rarefied. Inside it most of the gases and water-vapour particles have settled down to form a layer some 6 or 7 miles thick all over the earth's surface. This, called the troposphere, decreases in density as the distance from the earth increases. Beyond this lies the stratosphere. Though little is yet known about it, it is apparently a world of perpetual calm, affording a passage to comparatively unknown rays which may profoundly affect earthbound life. Because of the rarefied nature of the air at these heights, an unprotected person in the stratosphere would undergo the curious and doubly painful anomaly of freezing to death while the sun scorches his skin to blisters.

Whilst most people realise that such flights as made by Professor Piccard are interesting, few realise how important they are, scientists alone realising the value of the knowledge obtained. Only by flights into the stratosphere can the radiant energy known as cosmic rays be carefully studied, and already Professor Piccard has made wonderful discoveries which may give us the answer to the question as to whether the Universe is being built up or is slowly disintegrating.

Knowledge which is perhaps of greater importance to the rank and file is the possibility of accuracy in the weather-forecasts.

CAPTAIN & TWO BR. MATES DETAINED

TOKIO, Dec. 30.

The Captain, two British mates and 44 Chinese members of the crew of the British freighter "Hannahmoller" registered at Shanghai have been detained by the police authorities at Muroran on "suspicion of violating Japanese territorial waters." "Hannahmoller," which entered Muroran yesterday from Shiogama was alleged to have touched at an unnamed "forbidden" port taking refuge from a storm during the voyage.—Reuter.

Passenger And Freight Traffic On Peiping-Hankow Rly.

PEIPING, Dec. 29.

All passenger and freight traffic on the Peiping-Hankow (north and south) Railway has been suspended for six days to facilitate Japanese troops movements according to Chinese quarters.

Japanese military quarters are reticent and it is not known whether troops are moving into or out of China.—Reuter.

Jap War Ministry Officials Suspended

TOKIO, Dec. 30

Three important officers of the War Ministry have been suspended for what is semi-officially described as responsibility for the loss of important documents during the officers' services in certain place in autumn.

They are Major General Machijiri, Director of Military Administrative Bureau, Colonel Shir Ube and Major Jirokichi Cho.—Reuter

JAP. TROOPS EVACUATE SHANGHAI 'VARSITY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Mr. Welles stated that Japanese troops have evacuated the American owned Shanghai university, but the Japanese Government so far have neither consented nor refused to restore the property.—Reuter.

Mourya System For Aundh

Gandhiji Scrutinising Draft Constitution

(Special To The "Chronicle")

It is reliably understood that the draft constitution which has been placed recently before Mahatma Gandhi by Shrimant Appasaheb Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh is on the lines of the Mourya system wherein the village institutions play a predominant part. It is based on adult suffrage and all the representatives in the Peoples' Assembly are to be drawn from the villages.

Mahatma Gandhi it is understood has been scrutinising the draft during the last week. Prior to his departure for Bardoli, Gandhiji is expected to give it a final shape.

MANUFACTURE OF WAR 'PLANES

Britain To Discuss Plans With Australia

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial says that there will be wide satisfaction at the announcement that a special mission of senior officers and officials of the Air Ministry will shortly be sailing for Australia to discuss plans for the manufacture of the latest types of military aircraft in Australian factories.

Thus once again the wide dispersal of the Empire's members has proved not weakness but strength and it becomes possible to establish the production of essential engines of war beyond the range of any enemy attack by air.—Reuter.

Unity With Congress Not Possible

SIR COWASJI ON FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES

Sees Danger In Increasing Communist Activities

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his address said:

"On behalf of the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India, I have the honour to offer you a most cordial welcome to our City of Bombay.

During the year we have lost two distinguished Liberals in the persons of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna and Pandit Jagat Narain of Lucknow.

We last met in this City seven years ago when I had also the privilege of acting in the same capacity. Again it was in this City in 1918, that is exactly 20 years ago, that our first Conference took place under the Presidentship of one of our most distinguished countrymen, the late Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee, when the late Sir Dinshaw Wachha was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

CONGRESS AND LIBERALS

It has been asserted by many that strict constitutionalism has characterised the administration of the Congress Provinces and that the Congress has vindicated the Liberal Policy to seek political salvation on constitutional lines. We were convinced, that the only way, by which India could advance towards the goal of her ambition, was for the majority Parties in the Legislature to take office and work the Constitution with only one object in view—Service to the Country. At first the Congress considered the Constitution "unworthy to be offered by England or to be accepted by India." But they ultimately came round to our point of view, with the results we are now well aware of. But after all, is the line of demarcation between the Liberals and the Congress grown so faint in practice as not to justify the separate existence of a distinct political party? I assert that it would be a superficial diagnosis, which reveals in the present constitutionalism of the Congress a disappearance of those fundamental differences which go to the root of our respective political philosophies.

The mere fact that Congress Ministries, act on most occasions to-day as Liberal Cabinets would have done, or do what secures the approval of the Liberal Party, is no argument in favour of not enunciating the principles on which the two political parties differ fundamentally. We may be one on numerous problems, but so are most political parties in the other parts of the world. We may approve of some legislative or administrative measures of the Congress Ministries, whilst disagreeing with others; yet in their concept of Inda's ultimate political goal and her status in the comity of nations, in their concept of the methods of attaining that goal, and in the concept of evolution of political thought and progress, we, Liberals, continue to differ from the Congress on fundamentals.

Our ultimate political goal is "the attainment by constitutional means of Swaraj, that is to say,

(Continued on page 14, col. 2)

MAHATMA & STUDENT STRIKERS

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 30.

Nawab Mehdinawaz Jung Bahadur, the Municipal Commissioner met some members of the Student Strikers Committee of Action and tried to induce them to return to their studies. But the strikers are adamant and demand the withdrawal of ban on "Bande Mataram"

A deputation of strikers, who had been to Wardha to consult Gandhiji recently, is understood to have been advised by the Mahatma not to give up the fight till restrictions on students prayers are withdrawn.

LITHUANIAN SAFETY POLICE

KAUNAS, Dec. 30.

The Cabinet has decided to remove the Lithunian safety police from Memelland in fulfilment of the Memel Germans' demand, to give Memellanders preference in employment as officials in Government offices in Memel, and adopt neutrality law, text of which conforms to similar laws in Baltic States, Estonia and Latvia.—Reuter.

IRAN BREAKS WITH FRANCE

Iran severed diplomatic relations with France according to press reports.

Political observers see no reason to doubt the above report though no official confirmation is obtainable. It is generally assumed that if the report is true the affair has arisen through Iranian susceptibilities.

It is recalled that a similar incident arose two or three years ago owing to a jesting allusion in a Paris newspaper.—Reuter.

Italian General At Aden

ADEN, Dec. 30.

The Italian sloop "Eritrea" left this morning following the arrival of the Italian liner "Victoria."

It is stated in authoritative circles that "Eritrea" took on from "Victoria" a high Italian Colonial official believed to be Gen. Terruzzi, Secretary of State for the Ministry of Africa and Commander of the Blackshirt Division in the Abyssinian War. Previously, he was the Commander of the Fascist Militia for nearly seven years.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS

British Admiralty Delegation In Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 30.

The fact that a British Naval Delegation is at present here discussing the application of Anglo-German Naval Treaty is disclosed in an official statement as follows:

"A British Admiralty Delegation has arrived in Berlin to discuss with the German Naval authorities questions arising out of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1935 and the measures and procedure laid down in July, 1937. The German Government recently informed the British Government of their intention to exercise certain rights accorded to her under the Treaty terms."

The delegation consists of Admiral A.B. Cunningham and three other representatives of the Admiralty. They spent to-day conversing with officials of the German Ministry of Marine and will return to London to-morrow.—Reuter.

ROME, Dec. 30.

Count Ciano's visit to Belgrade on January 10 is expected to prepare the way for the conclusion of a pact between Jugoslavia and Hungary.—Reuter.

BHULABHAI DESAI'S SPEECHES

Of particular interest to students of Politics, Law, Economics and Commerce.

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'A SHORT STORY'

Economical Differance

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

"There's an insurmountable barrier between a rich man and a poor man," Doc said. "I mean, they can't be friends."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because the poor man can't afford to keep up the pace. He finds himself taking more than he can give, and this bothers his pride. He feels, in spite of all good intentions, a sense of resentment."

"Phooey!" I declared. "Did I ever tell you about Amos Langdon and Dan Barron?"

"No," said Doc. "Tell me about them."

"They were in the war together. Dan came from Boston; Amos from Chicago. Neither knew about the others circumstances. Neither cared. Over across everyone was equal. One man in khaki was like another.

"They became buddies. Once Dan crawled over the top of a trench on a rainy night and dragged Amos out of a shell hole where he'd been lying, wounded. Once Amos rescued Dan from a Paris night club brawl when it appeared he was about to be crowned by a beer bottle.

"The bonds of friendship tightened. It seemed that nothing could ever come between them.

"Then the war ended and Dan and Amos went home. In New York they parted, Dan heading for Boston, Amos for Chicago. They parted with fond handclasps and promises to visit one another.

"Six months later Dan married the girl he'd left behind. He got a job teaching school. It was the sort of work he liked. He and Agnes, his wife, had an apartment in Brookline and were happy.

"Just before Thanksgiving of that same year, Dan received word from Amos that he was married and coming east on a honeymoon. Dan was delighted. He insisted that Amos and his bride spend some time in their Brookline apartment.

"Amos and his bride arrived and the reunion was something neither forgot. The wives liked each other, and each liked the other's wife. All four enjoyed every moment they were together.

"On parting, Amos insisted that Dan and his wife visit them in Chicago during vacation time the next summer. Dan and Agnes promised. When June came along they packed up their belongings, drew part of their savings from the bank, and hopped a train for Chicago.

"Amos met them at the station He had a car about a block long with a chauffeur. The house he lived in had thirty rooms, a golf course and a swimming pool. If Dan was surprised he didn't say anything. At first he felt a little uneasy, but Amos was so wholeheartedly cordial that the feeling soon passed. After all, when Amos was in Boston he, Dan, had offered all the hospitality he could afford. Why should the fact that Amos could afford more hospitality alter their friendship?

"Amos and his wife couldn't do enough for Dan and Agnes. They took them everywhere; did everything. One day they were all down-town and Amos stopped before a second-hand store and asked everybody to come inside a minute. His eye had caught sight of a curious-looking lamp. His hobby was collecting lamps. He wanted this one.

"The price was forty-one dollars, but Amos discovered he didn't have that much cash with him, and he asked Dan if he's brought along his money. Dan said sure, and produced the money, which was just about all he had.

"He didn't begin worrying for two days. Then he realized Amos had forgotten the incident. He understood that Amos was so used to spending money on whims that forty-one dollars didn't mean much to him and the incident of the lamp had slipped his mind.

"Dan didn't know what to do. He couldn't afford to lose forty-one dollars, yet he hated to remind Amos. Then he had an idea. The day before he and Agnes were to leave, Amos drove him to the railroad station to get his reservations. The tickets came to fifty-three dollars. Dan reached for his wallet, then looked foolish "Jingoes," he said "I left my wallet home!"

"Amos laughed heartily, produced a roll of bills and paid for the tickets. Dan felt better. It would be an easy matter to forget this incident, the way Amos had forgotten about the lamp. In fact, he'd be twelve dollars to the good.

"But it didn't work out that way The next morning, just before Dan and Agnes were ready to leave for their train, Amos smilingly reminded Dan of dollars 53 he'd spent for tickets. Dan flushed and said, "Say, that's right. But look, you owe me forty-one dollars for the lamp. I'll givs you twelve dollars and we'll be square."

"'Why I paid you that!' Amos exclaimed.

"Dan stared. He grinned. "No, you, didn't. You were going to, but you forgot."

"Amos' face clouded. 'Say, what is this? I remember distinctly paying you. I'd never pull a trick like that.'

"'You didn't," said Dan, 'because I know exactly how much money I had. Besides, I'm not accusing you of pulling any trick.'

"It sounds like it to me.' Amos said uglily. 'I thought at first the difference in caste wasn't going to interfere with our friendship. Now I can see you intend playing me for a sucker!'

"Dan reddened. You're nuts mister. There's no difference in caste. The only difference is in dollars and cents. Keep your filthy dough. I don't want any part of it!'

"Agnes arrived in time to prevent blows. On the train going back to Boston, Dan suddenly ceased staring from the window and chuckled. 'Well, anyway,' he said, 'I made twelve dollars out of the deal. That louse!"

"Agnes sighed. " Hereafter,' she said, 'we'll be smart enough to keep inside our own circles."

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Readers' Views

Tribute To Sardar Vallabhbhai

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As lovers and followers of Truth and non-violence, we must offer our meed of praise to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the successful termination of the Rajkot Satyagraha. There are others also, whose contribution for this happy result deserves public acknowledgement and these we shall mention briefly.

(1) The Satyagrahis at Rajkot and particularly their leader, Mr. Dhaber, Miss Maniben Patel Durbar Gopaldas and Miss Mridula Ambalal Sarabhai—have borne, the brunt bravely and cheerfully; and they all deserve our praise.

(2) The part played by Diwan Pattani of Bhavnagar principally, and by Mr. Patwari and Sir Chunilal Mehta incidentally, was also welcome.

(3) At one stage, Diwan Cadell acted very wisely and humanly. How he suddenly changed is a mystery which Delhi alone can unravel.

(4) Bombay Press and public lent all their support to the Rajkot Satyagraha; and in that connection, the name of Bhaiji Samaldas Gandhi needs special mention.

(5) The Thakore Saheb also deserves our congratulations for even this tardy recognition of his subjects' demands.

(6) But behind and above all others, were the acute brain and deep prayers of the sage of Shegaon, without whose sagacious guidance, this victory could not have been won so early and easily.

Well done Rajkotians! Godspeed Kathiawad!—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA

Muslim League And The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—So much has been said with regard to the ill-treatment of the Muslims in Congress Governed Provinces in a general way and, may I remark, in a very exaggerated manner that it becomes imperative to inquire what the charge sheet of the Muslim population in these provinces is? So far as I have been able to follow this controversy I do not remember to have seen chapter and verse quoted in support of the allegations made. I shall be much obliged if any of your Muslim readers will please make out a list of "atrocities" committed by the Congress Ministers wherever they are in the grip of what has been called the 'intoxication of power.' Let him remember, of course, the meaning of atrocity. If such a list of the offences committed by Congress Ministries is produced there is sure to be a general condemnation of them even by the Hindus.—Yours, etc.,

VEERBAL H. MEHTA.

Khar, Dec. 28.

INDIAN K. C. DEAD

Late Mr. Dube

Death took place at Nice on December 11 of Mr. Bhugwandin Dube. Mr. Dube practised for many years before the Privy Council. He was made a King's Counsel in 1931 and retired from practice in 1932.

Role Of Handicraft In Education

Mr. V. R. Annaswami Rao in the course of his speech on "Importance of Art and Handicrafts in Primary Education" at the All India, Education Conference, Bombay, said:—

Art, in other words drawing, is a natural instinct. If one can write, one can also draw that there is a strong element of truth in this assertion is at once evident when it is recalled that writing is but a conventionalised form of drawing—a mere development of prehistoric man's efforts to portray, pictorially the objects and scenes which surrounded him in his daily life.

Was not the first joke in the world drawn with a pointed bone on the walls of the cave by a shaggy gentleman more or less clothed in skins.

Realising this tremendous value of pictorial education, illustrated books became the order of the day. Is it not true that Seeing is Believing! No matter what subject is taught—the mind receives fullest significance, understands with greatest clarity—if the lesson is conveyed through the eye-gate.

The value of pictorial education does not depend merely on the illustration, it depends more on the quality of the drawing. Unless the drawings are true to nature it serves no purpose. The trouble with many of the School books "especially in the primary section", is that they use very crude pictures. Some of them are so crude, that even the printed caption fails to describe the illustration. And this is given to our little children in the very first primer of School study.

These illustrations are out from the very first book prescribed by Government Primary Schools to children. As an artist with several years experience I feel it my duty to bring this glaring defect to the notice of this conference of teachers from all parts of India and feel satisfied if the standard of illustration is improved in elementary school books. I hope the school's committee will exercise their full power and see that this defect is remedied. For Heavens sake Make it Easy for the child to learn what it must.

HANDICRAFTS.

Coming to handicrafts, first of all I should like to stress on the importance of craftsmanship. Make the child to use his hands as frequently as practicable.

While driving children to develop book-mindedness most of us consider Handicraft as subordinate to theoretical knowledge and something to be looked down. Yet, developing handicraft is of very great value in child's life. Hand training as a means of self expression should be given a place in the curriculam.

More important than all this are the character making possibilities in the training of the hand. For the child to feel that he is a producer rather than a consumer is something worth while, and doer is certainly better than a sitter. To see something however simple which he has made tends to enrich the child's personality. Whether a child desires to be a teacher, doctor, or a mechanic some experience in handicraft is essential for his development. Handicraft develops individuality and promotes self-expression. Its first purpose is to enrich life through development of child's personality and character. During adolescence there is perhaps no experience so meaningful to a lad as the thrill of pride that comes to him when he completes something of use and beauty with his own-hand.

A boy who develops the skill and the will to "turn his hands to anything" is the one who can usually find a job and hold it.

While stressing the importance of Art and Handicraft in Primary Education, I shall fail my duty if I do not mention "who is best suited for this job."

I hold that this is the scared duty of every drawing teacher. His work does not end in teaching foreign designs, animals—nature studies etc., copied from Verefosters drawing books. This has no place in the child's training. He must see that the child first learns to draw things nearer and dearer to him than ones that he has never heard or seen. Let him learn to draw familiar things at home, in school, the pets that he loves.

The following few suggestions will help any drawing teacher to make a good beginning in his school.

Help and encourage children to cut any pictures they like from old illustrated periodicals.

Show them how to prepare their own Albums with less cost or no cost at all.

Make separate Albums for pets-flowers men, etc.

Show them how to cut Silhouettes of animals, birds, trees, etc.

Let children compose and make a complete picture of their own.

Prepare Human figures, models, house-hold, furnitures, Buildings, etc.

Prepare Plasticine Models and Objects.

Prepare Soap Models and Objects.

Wire modelling and wood craft can be taught later on.

Finally teach them drawing and painting.

Last but not least the Headmaster of various school, even of primary school has a definite duty in this direction. He should try and arrange:

Annual School Exhibition of children's work and encourage them.

Each school to have a permament museum of its own where good works of past and present students can be displayed.

PLEA FOR PLANNED INDUSTRIALISATION

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

Addressing the Indian Economic Conference to-day on "Planned Industrialisation in India", Prof. Radha Kamal Mukherjee of Lucknow stressed the need of establishment of the basic and key industries, correction of the present uneven character of the industrial system, rural industrialisation and decentralisation of some of the large-scale industries and their transference to regions where these might obtain raw materials and an abundant supply of labour on the spot.

Industries, like labour, tended to be stay-at-home in India, and a stress of the cumulative technical, banking and other advantages in a few industrial centres would, he said, divide the country between highly industrialised provinces and those there was not only a shifting of wood and drawers of water, and might jeopardise the experiment towards federalism, which in its economic aspect needed a mutual utilisation of the products of different provinces.

SOVIET PLANNING

In Soviet industrial planning, Prof. Radha Kamal continued, there was not only a shifting of industrial capital in favour of the immature economic regions where a higher tempo of development than in the older industrial regions was sought but also co-operative societies and government agencies had been encouraged for aiding the development of handicrafts and small industries. Planned industrialisation in India would eliminate the competition between the big industry and handicraft and integrate cottage, workshop, and factory production, representing links, subsidiaries and auxiliaries in the process of manufacture; it would select for protection and special treatment these large agricultural and light industries, which might make small farming more remunerative and at the same time deflect surplus labour from agriculture and diminish agricultural idleness.

Concluding, Dr. Mukherjee observed that, in order to counteract the vicious circle of subsistence farming, low standard of living, poor purchasing power and industrial backwardness, the attack should simultaneously begin in the social front with population restriction and from the angle of improvement in agriculture and the systematic introduction and ecouragement of rural industrialisation.—United Press.

EXEMPLAR FOR OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

"The Bombay Corporation has not only the heavy task of looking after the affairs of a great city but as a premier institution in the country, it has to set the tone for Corporations and Municipalities elsewhere. It is essential that it should line up with the Nationalist movement and derive strength and inspiration from it. It will do this if it has a strong disciplined group pledged to Congress ideals. I hope, therefore, that the residents of Bombay will ensure the success of the Congress candidates in the coming elections".

This is the message of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the voters of Bombay conveyed through the B. P. C. C. The facsimile of the message will be broadcast in the city during this week. Arrangements have been made to print a quarter million hand-bills containing the facsimile.

The following is the full text of the message:—

The Congress is putting up candidates for the elections to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. I trust that voters in Bombay will support these candidates and vote for them. The Bombay Corporation has not only the heavy task of looking after the affairs of a great city, but as a premier institution in the country, it has to set the tone for Corporations and Municipalities elsewhere. It is essential that its affairs should be managed efficiently, that its administration should be pure, and that it should seek the betterment in every way of its million inhabitants.

"It is equally essential that it should line itself with the national movement and derive strength and inspiration from it. It will do this if it has a strong disciplined group pledged to Congress ideals.

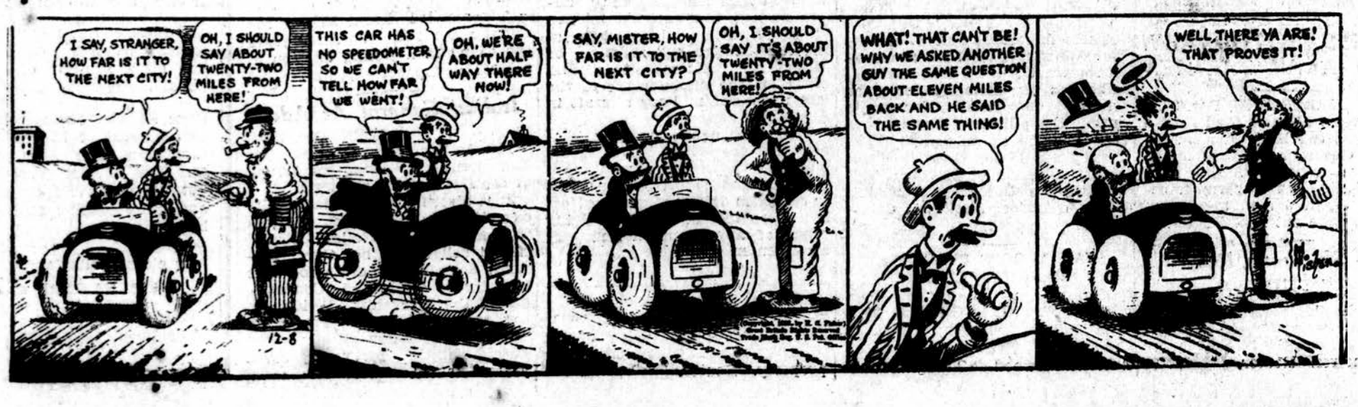
"I hope therefore that the residents of Bombay will ensure the success of the Congress candidates in the coming elections.

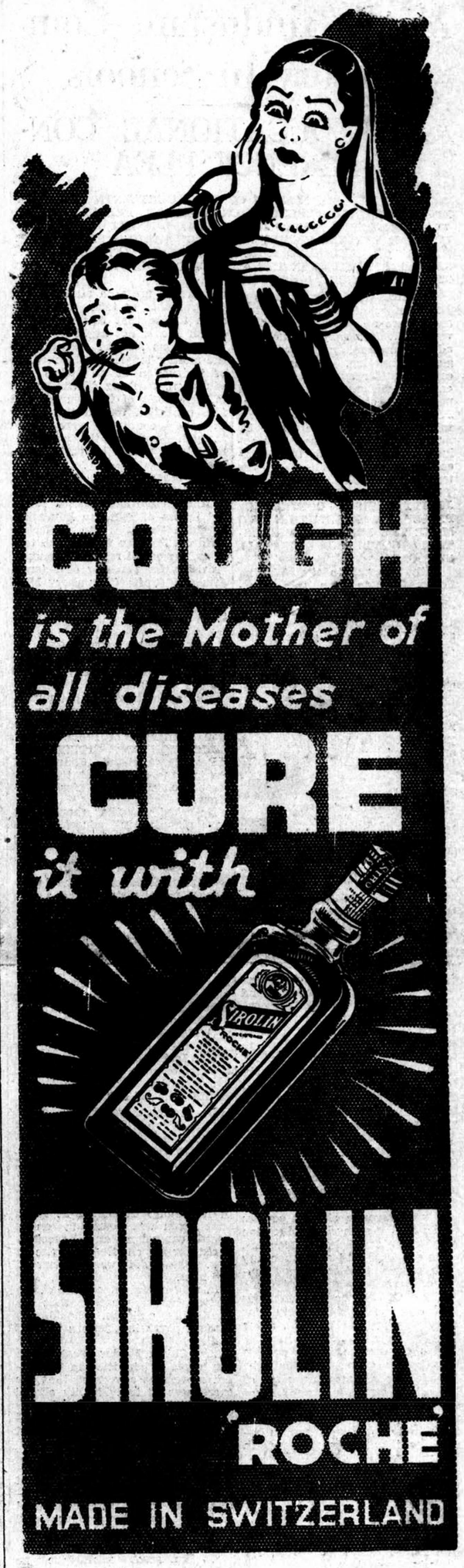
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Dec. 20, 1938.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, at Least Mutt and Jeff Were Holding Their Own

By BUD FISHER


I SAY, STRANGER, HOW FAR IS IT TO THE NEXT CITY!
OH, I SHOULD SAY ABOUT TWENTY-TWO MILES FROM HERE!
12-8
THIS CAR HAS NO SPEEDOMETER SO WE CAN'T TELL HOW FAR WE WENT!
OH, WE'RE ABOUT HALF WAY THERE NOW!
SAY, MISTER, HOW FAR IS IT TO THE NEXT CITY?
OH, I SHOULD SAY IT'S ABOUT TWENTY-TWO MILES FROM HERE!
WHAT! THAT CAN'T BE! WHY WE ASKED ANOTHER GUY THE SAME QUESTION ABOUT ELEVEN MILES BACK AND HE SAID THE SAME THING!
WELL, THERE YA ARE! THAT PROVES IT!



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VICKS VAPORUB

Wardha Scheme To Be Enforced From June, 1939

That the Wardha Scheme of Education would be launched in limited areas and generally extended to embrace all parts of the country, was the information conveyed by Mr. L. R. Desai, Basic Education Officer to the Government of Bombay, at a meeting held under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship this morning, at the St. Xavier's High School, with Mrs. Hansa Mehta presiding.

Several speakers participated in the discussion over "The Remaking of Primary Education."

The scheme was an experimental measure to be introduced in certain compact areas of 20 to 30 villages, in all schools up to the first and second standards. From June 1939 training centres would be started where teachers would be instructed in the new method of education through short courses.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta remarked that it was difficult to arrive at a decision over the Wardha Scheme as it had not yet been given a trial. The officers of the Education Department were giving full co-operation in working out the scheme and they hoped to evolve a curriculum and scheme of education that would bring schools within the reach of the masses.

MR. PARULEKAR'S VIEWS

Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary Municipal Schools Committee, in a thought-provoking paper observed that the total output of new literates during the decade 1921-31, taking into account the death rate would be 70 lakhs, who must have been the product of the primary schools. The assumptions viz. the 5th or the 4th year class being the test of census literacy were not borne out by investigations. The completion of the 3rd year class gave literacy as assessed by the census standard.

Regarding wastage in primary schools, he said that the system in British India was about 50 p.c. wasteful, the important cause of this wastage being the tendency to failing pupils and thus making them repeat a class for a year or even more. This was the most discouraging thing in Indian education. Pupils must be sufficiently developed, both mentally, and physically before they were admitted to classes. In the absence of individual attention, the ideal age of admission to the 1st year class was between 8 to 10.

Principal M. T. Vyas observed that the object of the Indian educational problem was two-fold, firstly to create the necessary impetus to struggle and change the existing social order and secondly, to train citizens who would be able to ply their part in the new order of social equality.

SATYAGRAHA POSTPONED

Sequel To Conversation Between League Leader And Premier

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

As a result of the conversation between Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League with the Hon. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier, the proposed Satyagraha of Muslims against the Vidya Mandir Scheme has been postponed for the present.

A meeting of the Muslim members of the Assembly will be convened to discuss the question with the Provincial Government during the March session. The Muslim representatives, in the meantime, will drop [illegible]

MRS. VASANTI RESIGNS.

Mrs. Alladi Vasanti has resigned her membership of the Katni Taluka Congress Committee as a protest against the resolution of the Working Committee declaring the Hindu Mahasabha as a communal organisation.

HINDU MAHASABHA EXHIBITION.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha Industrial Exhibition which is being held on the Patwardhan High School Ground near the All-India Hindu Mahasabha pandal, is attracting large crowds in the morning and evening. There are over 200 stalls.

The Provincial Government has put up a stall of the products of the Government School of Handicrafts. There is a stall of Godrej Steel and Tube furniture, and Bansod Brothers' Tube furniture. There is also a stall of the Saraswati Electro-Plating and General Engineering Works, Nagpur, which is a pioneer industry in the Central Provinces and Berar. The Proprietor of the Works is a student of the Government Engineering School, Nagpur and the public is evincing keen interest in the high class electro-plated articles and tubular furniture manufactured by a Nagpurian.

FISCAL REFORMS IN PROVINCES

(Continued from Page 6).

the following grounds. In the first place, the drawing out of shy capital for India's economic development could be more effectively done through the agencies of the Government, so that with a well-planned loan policy they should seek to draw it out for being educated in the channels of industrial investment. Secondly, since all the provinces have similar ambitions and needs, an unplanned competition between them, will not only compel them to purchase this capital development at too great a cost, but the necessity of their having to wait on the convenience and pleasure of the Reserve Bank for the flotation of the necessary loans might only result in the more clamorous of the provinces going ahead while the softer ones may be held back indefinitely. But these are minor considerations. The most important argument in favour of this policy lies in the opportunity which this policy creates for the provinces to supplement monetary policy. The economic principle underlying the public works policy is explained by a prominent economist in the following words:—

"The operations of the Governments have a powerful effect on the monetary situation, and in order to secure stable money, it might prove necessary, to harness the forces which it controls. Actually our system has not provided a stable money. But the provision of stable money, by appropriate means cannot be regarded, as an action subversive of the system.. .....If public works can be shown to be the simplest and most efficient means of securing monetary stability, then the grounds for their advocacy are entirely altered."

(R. F. Harrod: "The Trade Cycle".)

Stability In Prices

In the matter of providing this stable money in this country, nationalist opinion is agreed on the view (and it is very difficult to prove the contrary) that monetary policy in this country had been actuated by the single-minded purpose of securing stability in the rate of exchange, at whatever cost it may be to the stability of the internal value of our currency. This had compelled the adoption of a severe deflationist policy with the consequence of imposing a severe strain on the income structure of the country as well as on the mechanism of production. The provinces, in these circumstances, can, if they decide to pull together, possibly, pump into circulation a certain amount of money to compensate this deflation. Their success in this direction is conditioned, by the control of the Reserve Bank and the prevailing rate of interest, but there is at least no reason why pressure should not be brought on it to shape its policy in a direction different from that of deflation. Here is at least one point at which pressure may be put for "wrecking a disastrous monetary policy of stable exchanges at any cost—a point which should tempt particularly the "wreckers" of the constitution, all the more so because, the method of attack is perfectly constitutional. Granting that a certain degree of success were possible, the timing of the different instalments of investments by the Governments may be so planned as to supplement private investment for maintaining an even balance between saving and investment and for the control of the trade cycle consequent on the lapses in private investment. The need for such control for attaining stability in prices is all the more in the case of Provincial Governments even because the bulk of the revenues they derive is directly linked up with agricultural prices.

Of course, it might be admitted that the urge for a policy of public works in the provinces emanates from a set of assumptions in regard to public economy different from those that seem to prevail in the counsels of the Congress, wherein there seems to be no appreciation of the distinction between the principles of public and private finance, and the virtues of the latter are foisted on the practice of the former, as though what is wise and prudent in an individual's attitude to his budget ought to be so even in regard to the public purse. This, on the whole is an attitude of mind characterised by what Mr. Keynes had dubbed as the "penny-wisdom of Gladstonian finance" and the sooner we get rid of it the better it would be for our economic development. It is imperative that the Governments should realise that "extravagance" is necessary in public finance, provided it is an extravagance of a type planned to bring about certain results, if thrift is to be encouraged in the private economy.

(CONCLUDED).

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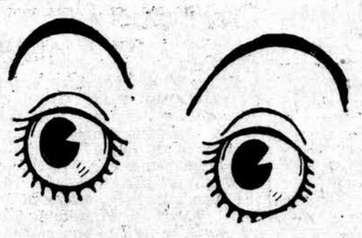

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CMS151

NEW FILMS FOR THE NEW YEAR

TYRONE POWER IN A HAPPY SCENE FROM "ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND," FINE MUSICAL AT REGAL.

ROBERT DONAT AND ROSALIND RUSSELL IN A SCENE FROM "CITADEL", FILM OF CRONIN'S BEST-SELLING NOVEL, AT ME TRO.

VINCENT PRICE, CONSTANCE BENNETT AND MISCHA AUER IN "SERVICE DE LUXE" AT PATHE.

STAR OF THE WEEK

John Garfield In "Four Daughters" At New Empire

(By Our Film Critic)

One night in Hollywood nearly a hundred journalists representing newspapers and magazines in every country of the world went to the Foreign Press preview of a picture at the Warner Brothers studio. The picture was "Four Daughters" and this hard-boiled and cynical crowd of critics had no reason to anticipate anything except, at best, a second rate film. The cast of the film included no top-notch names We settled down for an hour and a half of average entertainment.

By the time the film had run through we were convinced of two things. The film was much above the average, even as a sentimental melodrama, and it had in its cast a truly gifted artist. A young man of less than average good looks, far from being a matinee idol or a tailor's dummy, he had a face full of character. Atonce he reminded one of Paul Muni, Spencer Tracy, James Cagney and Edward G. Robinson. Here was another addition to the small list of really good actors. From the moment he made his first appearance in the film he dominated it. As the embittered, unsuccessful young artist with a permanent grouse against "them"—the fates—, he lifted melodrama to the heights of realism.

There are others, too, in the film. Claude Rains gives us a brilliant portrait of the lovable old musician; Jeffrey Lynn is pleasant as the romantic lead: Gale Page and the three Lane sisters make a charming quartet and Priscilla Lane is certainly destined for stardom. But it is, above all, John Garfield's picture. Years later people would say, "Funny, isn't it? And there was a time when no one had ever heard of him."

His history, as he set it forth himself, is this: He was born in New York on March 4, 1913; educated at Public School 45, the Angelo Patri School for Boys and Theodore Roosevelt High School; quarterback in football at the latter; took part in every school play he could get into. Later appeared in some progressive plays produced by the Federal Theatre Project

K. A. A.

George Formby In British Comedy

George Formby, the comedian, is featured in the "Keep Fit" at the Capitol. This time he has the role of a barbar's assistant with an unfortunate habit of cutting chins and an undeserved reputation as a crack athlete. Force of environment, including that of the pretty manicurist in the barbar's shop, makes it compulsory on George to manage by hook or by crook to come up to expectations as oarsman swimmer, gymnasium expert and champion boxer. How George, with the fortunate help of a mascot, is put through his paces in a multitude of feats of prowess and marvellously emerges triumphant, is said to provide the meat of the story and laughter for his audiences. New songs are promised with George accompanying himself on the ukelele, among them being the theme number "Keep Fit".

STAR OF THE WEEK

John Garfield in "Four Daughters" (New Empire), the great screen "find" of 1938.

Vincent Price In "Service De Luxe"

AT PATHE

Be a Jack of all trades—but a master of one!

That's the Vincent Price formula for success as an actor.

Price, Hollywood's latest recruit to the ranks of leading men, comes to the screen from a very successful Broadway career. He is noted for his 2-year rendition of the role of Prince Albert opposite Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina."

"Know all you can about all other professions", says Price, who is making his initial screen appearance opposite Constance Bennett in Universal's "Service De Luxe" at the Pathe Theatre.

Blonde Giant

A personable young man with blonde hair, green eyes, he stands 6 feet, 4 inches, and weighs 180 pounds. He is married to Elizabeth Barrett, New York stage star, granddaughter of Lawrence Barrett of Edwin Booth-Lawrence Barrett fame.

In Universal's "Service De Luxe" he has the role of a young inventor. He is taken in hand by a personal service bureau, conducted by Constance Bennett, and through her efforts is made a business and social success.

In the supporting cast are seen Charles Ruggles, Mischa Auer, Helen Broderick, Joy Hodges and Halliwell Hobbes. Rowland V. Lee directed.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK

A. J. Cronin's Fine Novel "Citadel" Becomes A Great Film

(By Our Film Critic)

A. J. Cronin's best-selling novel, "Citadel," which created such a great sensation by its exposure of the evil spots in the British medical system, is now seen as a film at the Metro.

Though somewhat diluted by the screen adaptation, it is yet a powerful and purposeful story of

"Four Daughters"

a young obscure doctor in the Welsh collieries, his fight against obscurantism and social injustice, his lured into the subtly insidious and tempting ways of Harley Street—Society women, cocktail hours, bedside manner, a life of luxury—but ultimately fights back from it to the 'citadel' of his earlier youthful ideals.

The personal story of the doctor, so well inter-woven with his professional career, has moments of triumph—"At last I am a Doctor"!—; of sheer heroism—the amputation of the arm of an entomber miner—; of poignant drama—the death of his friend on the operation table; of delightful romance—the quaint proposal of marriage to the young school mistress. It is an eminently valuable human document, at once a conquest and a vindication of the screen as a medium for social ends.

Robert Donat, as the young Doctor, is a happy choice. He has the requisite rugged personality though one wonders if Cronin meant his Andrew Manson to be so boisterous as Donat tends to be at some moments. But it is an excellent, impressive performance which contributes to the success of the film.

Rosalind Russell, suitably subdued and mostly kept in the background, has only a secondary role which she plays with a certain charm and naivete.

It is often seen that a great novel fails to become a great film. "Citadel" is one of the happy exceptions.

K. A. A.

"PRISON WITHOUT BARS"

Good British Film At Excelsior

"Prison Without Bars," at the Excelsior this week, is one of the few notable British productions of 1938. Though lacking somewhat in the authentic atmosphere of the original French version the Alexander Korda film has much that should appeal to lovers of unusual, vigorous drama.

Corienne Luchaire, the French girl, scores a personal triumph as Susanne, the girl who tries to run away from the reformatory.

The film depicts the rigours of life in a Reformatory School in France where Madame Appel, the Superintendent, embittered and cruel, believes in punishment as the means to correction. To this school comes a new Superintendent. Yvonne (Edna Best), and she brings about a change. There are dramatic complications, a romantic triangle and a noble sacrifice on the part of Yvonne which lifts the drama to the higher level of purposeful self-denial.

ANOTHER LAMOUR PICTURE

"Her Jungle Love" Seen Again, At Edward

An alluring and mysterious island in the South Seas, filmed for the first time in Technicolour, forms the back-ground for Paramount's jungle thriller. "Her Jungle Love", starring Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland, which is revived at the Edward this week.

In the same spirit as the spectacular "Jungle Princess" of a year ago, "Her Jungle Love" tells a romantic story of a handsome young aviator who is cast away on a deserted South Sea island only to discover that its only other inhabitant is a lovely girl who has never before laid eyes on a white man.

(Continued from col. 4)

dually thickening and we hope to see some subtle performances of the two well-known artistes here at the 'Sarai-Khana' scenes.

GYPSY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN!

'Gypsy days are here again!" for the Everest Pictures Gypsy film 'Sitara," a regular camp of several hundred people has been established at Ghod Bunder—the expedition being lead by Director Ezra Mir, who is keeping himself busy with the shooting of outdoors. There are 50 animals waiting for their turn to appear before the camera. The casting Director has done a lot to get extras who typify gypsies.

The gypsy girl is played by Ratanbai who is expected to get a good break after several in different films. Others in the cast include Mubarak, Nazir, Khurshid and Ashik Husain. The music direction is in the hands of Aaque Ghaznavi.

DOROTHY LAMOUR HERE AGAIN!

"Hurricane" Revived At Broadway

"The Hurricane" will be once more shown at the Broadway, Dadar, form to-day with Dorothy Lamour heading a cast which includes Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith and Raymond Massey.

In this dramatic saga of South Seas, written by the same authors who wrote "Mutiny on the Bounty", he was confident he had a story rich in every element of cinematic entertainment. And under the virile direction of John Ford, the story has been translated into a picture which surpasses even the producers' fondest expectations.

"IDIOT'S DELIGHT" STARTS

With Sixteen Gable Kisses

Clark Gable kissed four girls sixteen times in the first scene of "Idiot's Delight" which caused Director Clarence Brown to remark. "That's the way I like to see a Gable picture start."

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picturization of Robert Sherwood's famous stage play co-stars Norma Shearer and Gable, who plays Harry Van, a song-and-dance man. The opening shot shows him as a private, leaving an Army Hospital. The lucky girls are nurses, protrayed by Evelyn Knapp, Barbara Bedford. Susan and Margaret Burt.

After he had got the scene to his satisfaction. Brown nudged William Daniels, the cameraman, and told him not to film the action, but called for another "take."

"What's this one for?" asked Gable.

"This one," said Brown, "is for the girls."

Robert Donat was born in Manchester, England, and was a private secretary before going on the legitimate stage. Donat has been a stage manager and Assistant Director.

"Alexander's Ragtime Band"

AT THE REGAL

Irving Berlin is wondering if he will be considered somewhat of a traitor to the song writing world This world-famous composer was induced by Darryl F. Zanuck, 20th Century Fox production chief, to write the original story for the spectacular production of "Alexander's Ragtime Band", which is seen at the Regal Theatre. But when he handed it in, instead of the emphasis being on music, the story predominantly stressed the dramatic theme. Starting with the time—1911—in which he composed his first big international song hit, "Alexander's Ragtime Band", Berlin, carried the drama through the World War years up to the present. Although the story centres around Alexander (played by Tyrone Power) and his sensational band, which he developed on the colourful Barbary Coast, most of the action of the story takes place in high emotional scenes in San Francisco; New York's Greenwich Village; a New York theatre; a London Theatre, and Carnegie Hall. For almost three decades, the drama depicts forces that brought about the development of ragtime, jazz and swing music—realism that Berlin saw and got to know during the years when he was turning out song hits that made his name known throughout the world. Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Ethel Merman, Jack Haley and other noted players head the cast of the dramatic production under the direction of Henry King and the associate producership of Harry Joe Brown.

New Theatres Notes

Kananbala As Gipsy-Boy!

Nitin Bose's "Dushman" Nearing Completion

(Received from Publicity Department of New Theatres)

On the "Dushman" sets, last week Saigal was the victim at the Sanatorium, where he was forcibly taken in and attended to by the Sanatorium director (Prithviraj). Saigal—just as other patients, refused to be forcibly treated, but he had to yield before the adamant clinician and underwent the first course of treatment.

Director Nitin Bose is progressing very fast and the end of the shooting days of "Dushman" are almost in sight.

"BAR-DIDI"

The last scene on the Set depicting Mathur Babu's office, was effectively shot last week.

Surendranath, who is still haunted by the memory of his 'Bar-didi' accidently finds her name on the file of his Zamindary papers. Further enquiry revealed to him the fact that 'Madhabi Devi' was no other than the same lady whom he idolized. It was a hard blow to Surendranath to realise that through the machination of his intriguing manager (Indu Mukherjee & Nemo) his 'Bar-didi' was deprived of her property.

Director Mallick is now busy on another indoor-set, showing the interior of the Medical College Hospital, where Surendranath is being detained for treatment after the street accident.

"THE SNAKE CHARMER"

Dramatic scenes have lately been taken in the "Ostad's" cottage.

So long, Chandan (Kanan) passed as a gypsy-boy, attached to the same camp. Trouble followed soon after her real identity as a woman was disclosed. The story of her dramatic rescue by the boy of her heart is sure to fill everybody's heart with a feeling of unknown thrill and delight.

Moutushi (Menaka) took the initiative at the right moment and helped to lead the situation to a happy end, with the aid of Chandan's lover (Pahary).

"KAPAL-KUNDALA"

Director Phani Majumdar is busy shooting some interesting exteriors at the 'Sarai-Khana.' Kamlesh Kumari in the role of Moti Bibi and Najam as Nava Kumar are on the scene just now.

The 'triangular' drama is gra-

(Continued in col. 1)

CORINNE LUCHAIRE, A YOUNG FRENCH ACTRESS, PLAYS THE LEADING ROLE IN "PRISON WITHOUT BARS" (EXCELSIOR).

DEANNA DURBIN FALLS IN LOVE WITH MELVYN DOUGLAS IN "THAT CERTAIN AGE," HELD FOR SECOND WEEK AT EROS.

"THAT CERTAIN AGE"

Deanna Durbin Film Extended At Eros

"That Certain Age" (continued at Eros) is different from the previous Deanna Durbin pictures. As Deanna grows older, her stories are carefully tailored to her age.

This picture is lighter in theme than the others, but equally rich in entertainment content.

Starring Deanna, with Melvyn Douglas, Irene Rich, Jackie Cooper, John Halliday, Juanita Quigley, Jackie Searl, Peggy Stewart, Nancy Carroll and Charles Colemen. "That Certain Age" tells the story of a young girl, nearing sixteen, who meets a war correspondent and fancies herself violently in love with him. Temporarily infatuated with him, she forgets her younger 'boy-friend' and her childish playmates until it is brought home to her that she is still a child, and that romantic love has no place in her life.

Great Improvement In People's Condition

Survey Of Economic Effects Of Prohibition

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Dr. P. J. Thomas, University Professor of Economics, who carried out a survey of the economic results of Prohibition in Salem District at the invation of the Government, has submitted his report to the Government.

The survey was carried out by him with the help of six investigators, of whom two were ladies, and covered a whole year ending with 30th September last.

About 380 family budgets in Salem town were collected and studied at intervals of few months. Four villages, two of them being border villages, were intensively studied.

The report contains several statistical tables and charts illustrating the trend of consumption. Important conclusions have been arrived at regarding consumption and the standard of living. Among the findings are that 50 to 70 per cent of the labouring classes and a smaller proportion of rural labourers had been spending between 20 to 30 per cent of their daily income on alcoholic drinks.

Another finding of the survey is that the standard of living of the labourers and even of certain other classes of stone-workers has improved. The report states that the expansion of trade and business has not been as great as might have been expected, because of certain exaneous influences, like bad agricultural seasons and severe depression in the handloom weaving industry.

Main Finding

"The spending power formerly used for drink has been devoted largely for a more varied and adequate diet, better clothes and more amusements. Several of the former drinkers have saved sums for purchasing ornaments and brassware and for repaying debt. Borrowings among labourers have been less this year, largely due to the banishment of drink from marriages and other feasts. This will have healthy reactions, especially among agriculturists," says Dr. Thomas. "If these measures are to be lasting, suitable counter-attractions must be given to erstwhile drinkers and efforts must be made to raise the standard of living among the lower strata of labourers."

The conclusions of the report may be summarised as follows:—

Before December 1937 some sections of the labouring population of the Salem district spent a considerable proportion of their earnings on drink. The greater part of the drink bill of the district was paid by about 200,000 persons and this caused misery to nearly as many families.

Except in the border villages, and among a few urban labourers, liquor consumption completely stopped during the period under survey.

There were at first unfavourable physiological and psychological reactions, but except among some hard drinkers, the capacity for work has been fairly maintained and has, in some cases, even increased. The willingness to work has been impaired among certain classes of workers, and this has affected their earnings.

The efficiency of labour seems to have increased among the mill workers in Salem town, and their income has also increased slightly, but this is not the case with municipal labourers, stone workers and others. The earnings of handloom weavers have declined during the period, chiefly owing to a severe depression in their trade.

The spending power formerly used for drink has been devoted largely for a more varied and adequate diet, better clothes, and more amusements. There has been a significant change in the items of food used by the working classes, especially in Salem town. The expenditure on tea and coffee, vegetables, curds, ghee, oils, and meat has increased; that on smoking and chewing has diminished in some cases.

The whole of the extra spending power, however, has not been used for immediate consumption; several of the former drinkers have saved sums for purchasing ornaments and brassware and for repaying debt. Borrowings among labourers have been less this year, largely due to the banishment of drink from marriages and other feasts. This will have healthy reactions, especially among agriculturists.

The social and moral effects of Prohibition have been remarkable in particular the position of women and children among the working classes has substantially improved.

There has not been any serious unemployment among those formerly engaged in the liquor trade, but dependence on agriculture has increased. The problem may not be simple as it seems when Prohibition is introduced into many adjacent districts.

Prohibition will involve a recurring cost to the Government if vigilance of the kind now exercised continues to be essential. Raising the standard of living is the only sure way of permanently controlling the drink evil, and therefore if these results are to be lasting, suitable counter-attractions must be given to erstwhile drinkers and efforts must be made to raise the standard of living among the lower strata of labourers. Therefore, measures must be taken immediately to raise the net earnings of the working classes. This involves an extra expenditure on economic uplift in Salem district, and this is justified.

A longer time must elapse before one can assess fully the results of Prohibition, and, therefore, re-surveys must be carried out in Salem annually for another four years. Investigations on health, absenteeism and allied matters must also be undertaken.

In order that the exact conditions before Prohibition may be available for comparison, a thorough enquiry must be made in a selected district which will soon be under Prohibition.

MASULIPATAM.—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, has been deputed by the Congress Working Committee to proceed to Ceylon and study the conditions of Indians residing there and generally establish contacts with the Ceylonese as well as Indians.—United Press.

Hindu Sabha & Muslim League Are Both Reactionaries

ASHRAFUDDIN CHAUDHARI EXPOSES NEFARIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONGRESS

A note of warning against the insidious attempts that were being made in certain quarters to depict the Indian National Congress as a Hindu organisation aiming at jeopardising the cause of the Muslims was sounded by Maulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmad Chowdhry, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, while presiding over the Murshidabad District Political Conference on Monday last.

Mr. Chowdhry emphatically condemned this action on the part of interested persons and agencies and emphasised that the objective of the Indian National Congress was the attainment of freedom of the country from the yoke of foreign domination. And it was with the object of achieving that great ideal that the Congress had been carrying on its struggle with unflinching determination for so many years.

He made an impassioned appeal to young men and women of Bengal to rally round the Congress banner in increasing number and thus help this great national organistaion in fighting for the cause of the country with renewed strength and vigour.

NEFARIOUS CAMPAIGN

"A class of people in Bengal have started a nefarious campaign against the Congress. It is being maliciously preached by these people that the Congress is an organisation of the Hindus, that in the provinces where the administration is being run by the Congress cow-sacrifice has been prohibited, mosques are being defiled and demolished and that even daily prayers of the Muslims are being interested with. The Chief Ministers of those provinces have informed us through letters and declared in the columns of newspapers that this sort of propaganda is false, malicious and has absolutely no legs to stand upon. But even then, day after day certain subsidised newspapers and irresponsible people are carrying on this malicious campaign in different centres of Bengal with a view to mislead the masses by giving them an absolutely wrong impression regarding the object and the activities of the Congress. I call upon every patriotic worker who is anxious to see his country free, to take not of this state or thhings and appear in the field of action for counteracting the mischief sought to be created by such kind of malicious and heinous propaganda.

LEAGUE ACTIVITY

"In the year 1906 the Muslim League was ushered into existence for safeguarding the interests of the Mussalmans. We admit that during Christmas holidays and on occasions like this the League stalwarts meet in conferences, pass a number of pompous resolutions and give them publicity through newspapers. But they have never been found in the real sphere of activity making any attempt to fight the crushing poverty, oppression and exploitation of their less fortunate brethren.

"One section of the Muslim population seems to think that since Mussalmans are backward in education, trade and commerce, it is not possible for them to keep pace with Hindus in their march in the struggle for freedom unless they are equally advanced in this regard. In their opinion, the Mussalmans in their attempt to march along with the Hindus, numerically stronger and advanced in various ways, will only be engulfed by the Hindus! This argument is as ludicrous as it is fallacious. At the time when our Prophet Mahamad appeared for liberating the Arabs, the then Muslims, handful in number, were extremely backward in education, art, trade and commerce. If such condition of the Mussalmans could not prevent the Prophet of Islam from engaging in this crusade for freedom, how can we if we are his faithful followers, think of following a different path? Unless the people themselves have the power to run the government of the country, it is never possible to arrive at any satisfactory solution of the problems of education, art, trade, commerce, industry and unemployment. What, therefore, is of the paramount necessity for bringing about a change in political, economic and social conditions is attainment of freedom for the country. This is the teaching and ideal of Islam. And this is the path chalked out by our Prophet.

BOTH REACTIONARY

"There is no doubt that the Hindu Mahasabha like the League is misleading the public to-day. There is no difference,—and there cannot be any,—between Hindu interests and Muslim interests. Just as a section of Hindus have created a stir by raising the cry of Hinduism for the sake of office and self-interest, similarly a section of Muslims are trying to mislead the Muslim masses by raising a cry in the name of Muslim unity and Muslim solidarity. Both these parties are equally reactionary. Those who know what these two organisations are, know it very well how they are working to the detriment of the larger interests of the country by lending

(Continued on page 15, col. 5)

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Sapru Prescribes Liberalism For World's Ills

(Continued from Page 1).

themselves at Munich was largely of their own creation.

The broad fact that stares us in the face is that France and Britain yielded to force, what they were not prepared to concede to argument.

Can any one who impartially reviews the international situation deny that we find ourselves after the Munich Pact, faced with a situation in which the menace to peace and democratic civilization is greater and not less than before? India is realising that she is part of a larger world.

It is therefore a matter for genuine regret that the suggestion of Mr. Attlee and his colleagues that external affairs should be transferred to the control of the legislature was not accepted by the framers of the new Government of India Act. The present position in regard to external affairs is that, though we are original members of the League of Nations, we cannot even discuss or offer criticisms in the legislature on foreign policy. Surely this is something which is indefensible. Of what use is membership of the League to India if her sons and her government cannot express themselves, in a constitutional manner, on the vital questions of life and death for nations, nations in whom a large section of our population is interested in the middle East.

DOMINION STATUS.

Viewing the world situation in its proper setting, bearing in mind what these new imperialisms are and mean for the weaker races of mankind, I think we were wise in fixing as our objective Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster. No one disputes that a country has a right to aspire to be independent. It is equally true that the British Commonwealth is not an achievement of the Indian race and that the Indian people cannot take pride in it as Britishers and those who are of British stock can. But Dominion Status which is a dynamic conception is hardly distinguishable for any practical purpose from virtual independence. It is a free association of free peoples in no way subordinate to one another. In a world full of menace to the democratic states, we have in the British Commonwealth of Nations, an organization which can provide the base for a system of collective security. And surely democratic states must pull together. In a world full of menace to the Asiatic and African races, it would give to India a sense of security which an entirely independent existence cannot. But if forgetting the dark chapters in our relationship it is wise for us to accept it loyally and unreservedly as our objective, it is equally the duty of those who control British policy to endow India as speedily as possible with Dominion Status, for Indian thought is running in channels which threaten to make an Indo-British Commonwealth an unacceptable ideal. The lesson drawn from the recent happenings in Europe by a prominent Congress leader was that India must seek her salvation outside the Commonwealth as she is entirely opposed to the foreign policy of Britain which is pro-fascist. Emphatically I am no supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy. But the present British Government is not eternal. No government is eternal. Indeed important sections of British opinion are opposed to its foreign policy. To base on this ground one's objection to the objective that we have set before ourselves is to misread the nature of the British constitution and misunderstand the character of Dominion Status which gives to the Dominions the right to determine for themselves the extent, if any, to which they will participate in any war in which England might find itself involved. We have no reason to apologize for the objective that we have set before ourselves. We are as determined as any other political party in the country that our country shall be free, but we feel that this full freedom which we seek is reconcilable with loyalty to the objective of an Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations to which we may have something distinctive of our own to contribute when we have reached our political maturity.

DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

I strongly hold that the problem of Indian defence requires to be viewed in its international setting. The interests of India, England and the democratic world require that India should be made as speedily as possible self-sufficient in the matter of defence. What is needed is a change in the British outlook on the problem of Indian defence. What is wanted is action which would change the attitude of the Indian people towards defence and convince them that it is their most vital concern.

The working out of this principle requires that it should be made clear beyond any possibility of doubt that it is not intended to treat India differently from the Dominions in the matter of defence, and that defence shall at no distant date be her responsibility in the same way and to the same degree as it is that of the Dominions. It is regrettable that the new Government of India Act does not provide for the automatic transfer of control of Defence to the Indian people within a defined period specified in the Statute itself.

DECLINE TO SERVE

WE HAVE A COMMITTEE AT PRESENT GOING INTO THE QUESTION OF ARMY REORGANIZATION AND THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION THAT BRITAIN OUGHT TO MAKE TOWARDS INDIA. IT IS TO BE DEEPLY REGRETTED THAT INDIANS HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM SERVING ON THAT COMMITTEE. I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL AGREE, THEREFORE, WITH THE VIEW THAT WAS EXPRESSED BY SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD THAT INDIAN SELF-RESPECT REQUIRES THAT INDIANS INVITED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE CHATFIELD COMMITTEE SHOULD DECLINE TO DO SO.

NO FAITH IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

No one knows whether federation will materialize and when. No party seems to want it in its present form. As a party we are averse to indulging in threats but we have repeatedly made it clear that we stand for agreed solutions and not imposed ones. We have pointed out the directions in which the scheme of federation "must be revised" in the numerous resolutions that we have passed on it. We have no faith in the method of a constituent assembly. A real constituent assembly, as the experience of history teaches us, can come only as the result of a successful revolution. We do not stand for revolution. We stand for the democratic process, for ordered progress, if you prefer this phrase. We do not profess to know what the advocates of a constituent assembly have in mind. But if what they mean by a constituent assembly is nothing more than a convention or conventions such as those which settled the constitution of Australia, we are prepared to say that that is an aspiration which we share with them. But we dare not blind ourselves to the present communal situation, and with dissensions in our ranks and our experience of the Round Table Conferences, we cannot put it forward as an immediately practicable proposition. We do not know what the ultimate decision in regard to federation will be. Mr. Bose has been saying that if it is imposed, the Congress will resort to mass civil disobedience. That way lies disaster. We owe it to ourselves and to the country which we love as dearly as Mr. Bose, to utter a warning, in the present tense communal atmosphere, against the dangers of such a course. Fortunately, the wiser heads of the Congress have been keeping discreetly silent. It would, in my humble judgment, be a grievous blunder on the part of democratic provinces to give up in pursuit of a weapon which experience has demonstrated to be a double-edged one, the position of advantage they enjoy at present, the opportunity they possess, within their limited resources, to do constructive work for social and economic uplift and establish correct conventions of responsible government and traditions of democracy, to abandon the lever they possess, to control the tendencies of a centre which, it is apprehended, will be unduly conservative. That is not the way to combat the new constitution.

INDIAN STATES

I shall with your permission now offer a few observations on the question of the Indian states and the democratization and modernization of their administrations. The developments in British India, the possibility of Federation materializing, and the time-spirit have had their inevitable reactions on the Indian states, and the subjects of the Indian states naturally desire that they should have the institutions which we enjoy and which we wish to see developed and expanded. As Liberals who believe in the democratic principle and the British system of jurisprudence it is impossible for us to withhold our sympathy with what is reasonable and legitimate in their demands. We cannot stand for one system in British India and quite another in Indian states.

We have no desire to dictate to their Highnesses, but as patriotic men who are (we would ask them to believe) not unfriendly to them, we deem it our duty to say that it is imperative in the mutual interests of both the Indias and the smooth working of federation, that the two Indias should have approximately the same standard of government. We would, therefore, urge their Highnesses to declare responsible government as their objective, an objective for the realization of which they will work as speedily as the circumstances in their respective states will permit, by conceding instalments of responsible or representative government, establishing independent judiciaries, granting fundamental rights including those of free speech and association, limiting their civil lists and establishing the rule of law and the equality of all citizens before the law.

While it is essential that there should be representative government and the rule of law, we are not among those who desire to see the Indian States eliminated. We could have wished to see them Indians as they are in origin, excel even British India.

Referring to Congress Ministry, he said:—

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST CONGRESS

Further, there is a tendency to rush through legislation without a thorough consideration of its reactions on the social and economic life of the community. Often the procedure of a select committee is dispensed with. You have had an example of this in the Trade Disputes Bill recently before the Bombay legislature. Instances have occurred where the highest courts have had to comment on interference by individual Congressmen with the civil and judicial administrations of their districts. There have been cases of interference even on the part of Congress ministries with judicial processes and with judicial findings. Some Congressmen have sometimes behaved as if they individually had power over district or judicial authorities and complaints have been heard—complaints of which even Congress Governments have had to take notice—of attempting to influence administration otherwise than by means of open discussions in the legislature and other formal procedure. The Criminal Law Amendment Act to which we objected and they objected, has been used to stifle anti-Hindi agitation in Madras. There is too much intolerance in the party and even its leaders are not free from it. A refusal to see the other side of the picture and a belief that wisdom and patriotism are to be found exclusively in their ranks only is characteristic of it.

HIGH COMMAND

I shall now come to the institution of the so-called High Command. I cannot understand this institution. What is our objective? Is it democracy or is it some abnormal form of democracy unknown to countries in which the liberal state flourishes? That is the vital question raised by the Khare controversy. We are not interested in the personal quarrels between Dr. Khare and his colleagues. But there is a public aspect of the incident which we cannot ignore. That a body of men, however, eminent, who are outside the legislature should dictate to the Premier, and his colleagues and that the Prime Minister and his colleagues should, forgetting their responsibility to the legislature, be controlled by them, is something which is quite inconsistent with democracy as we understand it. Healthy conventions of collective responsibility cannot grow if ministers and legislatures are made to take orders from a body outside the legislatures. Just consider what

(Continued on page 14, col 4)

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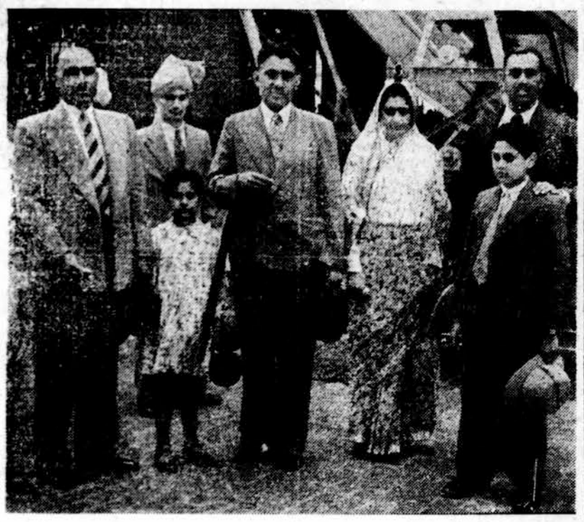
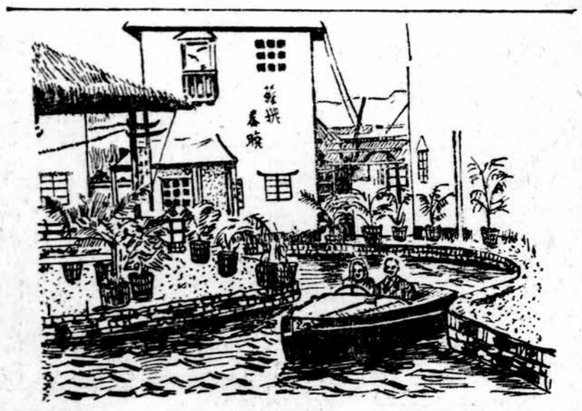


Sir Pheroze Khan and Lady Noon arrived in Bombay by the Mail Boat on Thursday.



The "Shanghai-to-Venice" canal at the Have-A-Heart Fete.

THE SHOW GOES ON!

"Have-A-Heart" Fete And Exhibition

Among the New Year entertainments in Bombay, the "Have-A-Heart" Fete on the Reclamation Grounds is a notable addition. The fete, with its gay atmosphere and numerous interesting side-shows is becoming increasingly popular.

It is good to note that the management of the fete have put a ban on all forms of gambling, thus keeping out the undesirable element.

Among the many attractions provided are a miniature railway, a skating rink, a merry-go-round and a circular "Shanghai-to-Venice" canal on which two-seater motor boats glide smoothly.

The Proprietor and Organizer of this Fete and Exhibition, Mr. O. D. Harder, who is an experienced showman and a philanthropist has given unconditionally a big sum of Rs. 20,000 to the anti-tuberculosis Fund started by Lady Linlithgow and has been giving every week 25 per cent. of the entire proceeds of this Fete in Charity.

The entire magnificent constructions work at this Fete and Exhibition has been carried out by Messrs. Anderson Dawn & Co., the well-known Architects, Engineers and Contractors of our City who had also built the great Exhibition of Lahore in 1937.

The Taj Prepares For New Year

What a transformation has taken place in the Taj Air-Conditioned Ball Room, to bid adieu to the OLD and welcome NEW year! The Background is a desert starting with the cool Oasis and the palms. A Camel and the inevitable Arab are treading their way from the Oasis towards the eternal Pyramids. It is a suggestive setting. It looks as if the Taj represents the palms and the Oasis provides cool shelter, and the camel and the Arab the weary wanderers in life. No better and apt scheme could have been thought of or devised for this rendezvous than this essentially Oriental setting.

The ceiling is sky-blue, and is delicately spangled with luminous stars, and surrounding all this are the Winter blossoms. The combined effect of all this is an atmosphere so moving that it is sure to effect the most sceptic of visitors to the Ball Room on the New Year's Eve.

The Cabaret speaks for itself. A constellation of Artistes include Robert and His Danish Beauties whose performance can only be believed by seeing; The Three Manhattans; Olvido Perez's on the Wires; and Bil and Bil. Teddy Weatherford is known to be the Wizard of the Ivory Keys. His Band is accompanied by Lillian Warner and Gypsy Markoff in the Harbour Bar.

Such are the preparations for tonight—New Year's Eve. Not only the main ballroom but the outside room is filled out by tables joined close to each other. One is lucky if one can be fitted in anywhere.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

While wishing my readers a bright and prosperous New Year, today my thoughts have turned to the year which in a few hours will be gone.

The year 1938 for the suburban area has proved a very prosperous one. A greater development was experienced in this year than in the past. Buildings saw a regular boom sanitation and medical aid underwent great improvement.

The end of the year saw great changes in municipal administration. The greatest being the inclusion of the Congress. Though the Congress was not able to be in a majority in any of the municipalities, the hopes that even these few, will be able to spur the municipal boards, warrant a bright outlook.

SOCIAL FUNCTION

Like Christmas Day, New Year Day has a large programme of social activities.

The biggest dance function is to be held at Santa Cruz tonight starting at 9-30 p.m. at the pavilion of the Wellington Catholic Gymkhana.

The function is always a huge success and a very enjoyable one. Bringing in the New Year to the sound of the blast of the whistles of Mills and Engines from the city is great joy.

A spectator watching the merry-makers on this night will witness a sight that would bring home to him the thorough significance of the New Year.

The other dance tonight is at the pavilion of the Bandra Gymkhana. This too starts at 8-30 p.m.

Tomorrow, starting at 5 p.m. the Water Lads Dramatic Union of Chapel Road is to present its variety entertainment on the sands of Chapel Road. This entertainment, like the one held on Christmas Day, should see a very large crowd.

BOTTLE NECK BEING WIDENED

The Mahim Causeway or the bottle neck of the suburbs on which I have commented on several occasions is at last being widened.

The Causeway was rather dangerous to heavy traffic to and fro to the city. Its danger was studied long back by the authorities concerned and a move was made to get it widened along with the entire road.

I am told both the Bandra and the Bombay Municipality have now come to some settlement and the work of widening the Bandra portion of the road has already been started and the widening of the bridge will be taken in hand sometime next month.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT RAJNANDGAON

DRUG, Dec. 30.

The forest 'Satyagraha' at Rajnandgaon is gaining strength and is reported to be spreading to the villages in the State.

It is alleged that two boys, Ratanlal and Anupchand, were roughly handled by the police.

The condition of three persons who were injured as a result of the police lathi charge is reported to be serious.

A fresh contingent of Military force has arrived from Kamptee. —United Press.

Kitchlew For Punjab P. C. C. Presidentship

AMRITSAR, Dec. 30.

A deputation of prominent Congress workers from Lahore who have arrived here waited upon Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, and prevailed upon him to contest the presidential election to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. Dr. Kitchlew has agreed. Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri is the only other candidate in the field so far.—A. P.

SAVARKAR'S HOPES

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

In his concluding remarks Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, Hindu Mahasabha, hoped confidently that with the solid support of all Hindus the Mahasabha would at no distant date become the national organisation of the country wielding the same influence and prestige as the Indian National Congress had to-day.—A. P.

Members of the All-India Spinners Association have arrived at Wardha for a meeting of the Executive. The Hon. Mr. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, has also arrived.

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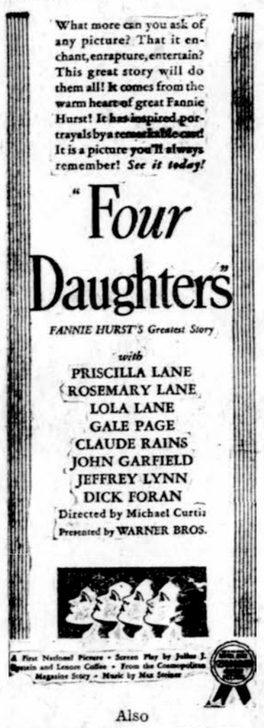

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Cowasji Raises Communist Bogey

(Continued from page 7)

responsible self-government and Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date." The Congress creed is of 'complete independence, whatever that nebulous phrase may mean but which must imply, among other matters, that India must be left to her own resources to fight against external aggression without hope of reinforcement from Britain or the Empire. Leaving aside sentimental reasons, which may weigh with many for the adherence to this principle, we, Liberals, realise that ever since the Statute of Westminster there is no practical distinction between Dominion Status and complete Independence, and that our creed will entitle us to a measure of protection from foreign aggression which otherwise will not be available to us.

NO COMPROMISE ON DIRECT ACTION

The recent developments in international politics has served to bring home to many of our countrymen, who glibly talked of independence, that the Liberal concept of India's ultimate political goal is fuller, richer, and more practicable than this cry of 'complete independence,' which, if ever attained in the near future, might result in unprovoked aggression, as has been the fate of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and probably China. Examine another vital difference between the Congress and our Party. Constitutional though to-day, even to the extent of being indistinguishable from the Liberal Party, Congress has not abandoned its policy of 'direct action.' The Liberals differ from the Congress in their methods of attaining ther political goal. During this very month there have been uttered threats by prominent Congressmen to postpone the advent of Federation, if need be, by a resort to Civil Disobedience and the Working Committee of the Congress itself is threatening the Princes, that if political progress within the States do not come up to the expectations of the Congress High Command, the Congress would resort to direct action. This is clear evidence to the Liberals that there has been no change either mentally or officially in Congress methods, which were once put into operation to the great detriment of the peace and progress of our Country. This is a fundamental difference on which there can be no compromise and was precisely the issue on which the great schism occurred within the Congress in 1918.

FEDERATION

The most important question for consideration just now before the Country is the impending Federation. The Liberal Party has never been enamoured of the scheme. It has criticised it and pointed out its defects.

The Congress demands certain changes before they commit themselves to give a helping hand to the Federation. Their main demand at present appears to be with regard to the Indian States. They believe that the introduction of the elective principle in the Indian States is essential. One can understand their point of view. Without this they see no hope of getting a clear majority in the Federal Chambers. Such a majority can only be obtained firstly, if they win nearly every seat they contest in the—General Constituencies in British India, and secondly, if they succeed in getting a large number of Muslims to stand and win on the Congress ticket in Muslim Constituencies, or thirdly, if they get the representatives of Indian States to join the Congress. While they may succeed in winning most of the seats in the General Constituencies in British India, they are not at all hopeful of direct support from the other two sources. They can therefore never be in an absolute majority. And hence their demand for the elective principle in Indian States, whereby Congress candidates could stand and would most probably succeed in a very large majority of the Constituencies.

MUSLIM VIEW

On the other hand, the Muslim League has declared in unequivocal terms that it is not prepared to allow any change with regard to the system of representation of the Indian States. No political party that believes in Democracy can possibly oppose the elective principle but still one can understand the Muslim League point of view. If the Indian States return Congress candidates in large numbers as they are likely to do, the weightage given to the Muslim Community in the Central Legislatures would be reduced and would further tend to make the Muslim block a more ineffective minority.

PROSPECTS OF COALITION

We must face realities. We cannot continue for long with an irresponsible Central Government with the Provinces under Ministries responsible to their Legislatures. We cannot expect the administration of the Indian States to come into line with British Indian Provinces within the next couple of years, specially with regard to their representation in the Central Legislatures. His Majesty's Government have already declared that while they will not oppose, they will not bring any direct or indirect pressure upon the States to make such radical changes as will meet with the approval of the Congress. On the other hand the Muslim League would strongly oppose if His Majesty's Government suggested any other method of treatment. Therefore as matters stand at present it appears that the only chance of forming a Government under the Federation, which can hope to command a majority, is by a coalition between the Congress, the Muslim League, and other Groups.

BOGEY OF COMMUNISM

During the past twelve months there has been an increase in the Communist activities throughout the country. Encouraged by the removal of the ban on various Left Wing Organisations by the Congress Governments, Communist propaganda has increased by leaps and bounds. The usual demand for the dictatorship of the proletariat after the Soviet model is frequently heard. Everyone is aware that in Russia the Communist theories were put into practice 21 years ago. Communism has had its course for full twenty years and more. With what results? The answer to this is given by Eugene Lyons, United Press Correspondent in Moscow for six years, in his book "Assignment in Utopia", recently published. He had gone to the U.S.S.R. in search of equality, freedom and justice. He left with "the sense of leaving behind me a nation trapped. Trapped physically, with blood hounds and machine guns and death sentences guarding the frontiers to prevent people escaping."

STATE OF WORKERS

True it is that the Constitution exists on paper. But in actual working Stalin's will is the Constitution. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press do find a place in the Constitution. But if one talks or writes anything against the regime he will be charged as a traitor and shot.

The New Constitution guarantees employment to every worker in the State. This is being made much of by the Indian Communists. No doubt, unemployment has been abolished by a Decree. But the worker is deprived of all elementary freedom relating to his occupation. What is in force in Russia is industrial conscription. The worker has to accept the job that is provided for him in such place, at such wage, and under such condition as determined by the bosses. He can either accept the job or starve to death. He cannot choose the place of his occupation, or cannot bargain with his employer for better conditions and higher wages. Since the State is the employer and since the State is always right the worker has to accept what is offered to him.

Do the majority in the Congress desire this state of affairs in India? If they do not, they must take strong measures to see that the uneducated and poverty stricken masses of our country are not misled by self-seeking individuals, who seeing no prospects of climbing the political ladder, take to causing, whatever may be the Government in power, as much harrasment, obstruction and worry as is possible. This propaganda constitutes one of the greatest dangers to our progress both socially, financially and industrially. We realise that our tradition, culture, and our great faith in religion may make it difficult for such propaganda to succeed, but that is no reason why severe and immediate steps should not be taken against a School of Thought, which desires to upset the whole Social Order of our Country.

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CINEMA
VINCENT ROAD, DADAR.
SOLDIER'S WIFE
TAMIL PICTURE
SAT. SUN. & MONDAY
AT 10 A.M. MORNING

SAPRU PRESCRIBES LIBERALISM FOR WORLD'S ILLS

(Continued from page 12)

the High Command is. Colleagues can appeal to it against their chief, chiefs can be censured and expelled for asserting their authority, cases in which ministers have taken, rightly or wrongly, certain decisions can be submitted to it for revision, legislation pending before the legislature can be referred to it for settlement. We cannot approve of all this. Even parties which have a revolutionary background, have never developed a machine like the High Command. Parties preserve their integrity and control their extreme elements by other means and the Congress, if it wishes to preserve its integrity and control its heterogeneous elements, must devise some other methods of doing so.

CONGRESS POLICY

I propose to make some observations on Congress policy in general. I have this to say on their financial policy, that it appears to be a curious mixture of sacrifice of revenue and imposition of new taxes, of ill-judged economies and lavish expenditure on hastily considered schemes.

I have to invite your attention to another feature of Congress policy. One of our complaints against the old bureaucratic government used to be that it was unwilling or at all events reluctant to separate the judicial from the executive functions. The desire to control the judiciary has become perhaps as keen with the Congress government as it was with the old bureaucracy.

WARDHA SCHEME CRITICISED

You will perhaps allow me to offer a few remarks on Congress educational policy. I am not wrong in saying that so far they have evolved no policy. I think you will agree with me in holding that the Wardha scheme is educationally unsound.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Gentlemen, the economic issue is, I should say, the gravest of all the issues that face us. There is poverty and hunger and misery in this land. I think you will agree with me that the new provincial governments have yet to evolve a constructive policy of economic development which will be both practical and fair to all the interests involved. I also think that you will agree with me in welcoming the initiative taken in this direction by the recent conference of Congress Ministries and other prominent Congressmen. Mr. Sapru then dwelt upon the problems of Indians overseas.

LIBERALISM

Ladies and gentlemen, we sometimes feel apprehensive of the future of Liberalism in the modern world and in our own country. In my opinion there is no reason for despair. The truths enshrined in Liberalism are eternal and they cannot die. We, Indian Liberals, realize that our aims and objectives cannot be different from those of our fellow-Liberals in other parts of the world.

The maladies from which the world suffers cannot be remedied completely by revision, under pressure, of this treaty or that frontier. They can be cured only by a change in the human spirit and what we need to learn is that what unites men together is what our sages would have called "Dharma" and what we should probably translate as "Duty"—though I think Dharma is more than duty. It is, as I conceive, it, the mission of Liberalism, in a world which is suffering from this psychosis of exclusive nationalism and power worship, to emphasize the eternal truth that the human spirit is free, that only in a free atmosphere can the human spirit express the uniqueness of its personality, that it is the business of the community to provide the right environment for this internal growth of the human spirit and that brotherhood and fellowship are needed to enable us to lead the rich and full life which science has made possible for us all. Only a more vigorous liberalism which emphasizes the solidarity of the human race can lead us to that 'civitas dei' of which the Prophets of all religions saw the vision.

SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD

How Aryan Congress Proposes Launching It

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 30.

"The path of Satyagraha chosen by the Arya Conference necessarily involves certain procedure and preliminaries to be followed before launching the campaign," says Mr. Narayan Swami, dictator of the Aryan Congress at Sholapur in the course of a statement

"Accordingly," he adds, "the first thing I am going to do is formally to submit the demands made by the Conference to the Nizam's Government. I am also taking steps to form a satyagraha committee."

After these preliminaries are over, a definite day for launching Satyagraha will be announced. Till this date is announced no precipitate or unauthorised action is to be taken. He emphasises the need for strict adherence to the principle of truth and non-violence.—A. P.

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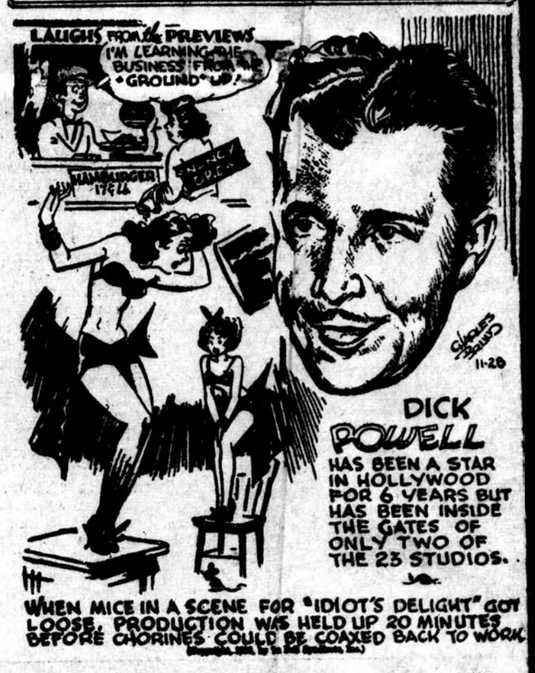
LAUGHS FROM THE PREVIEWS
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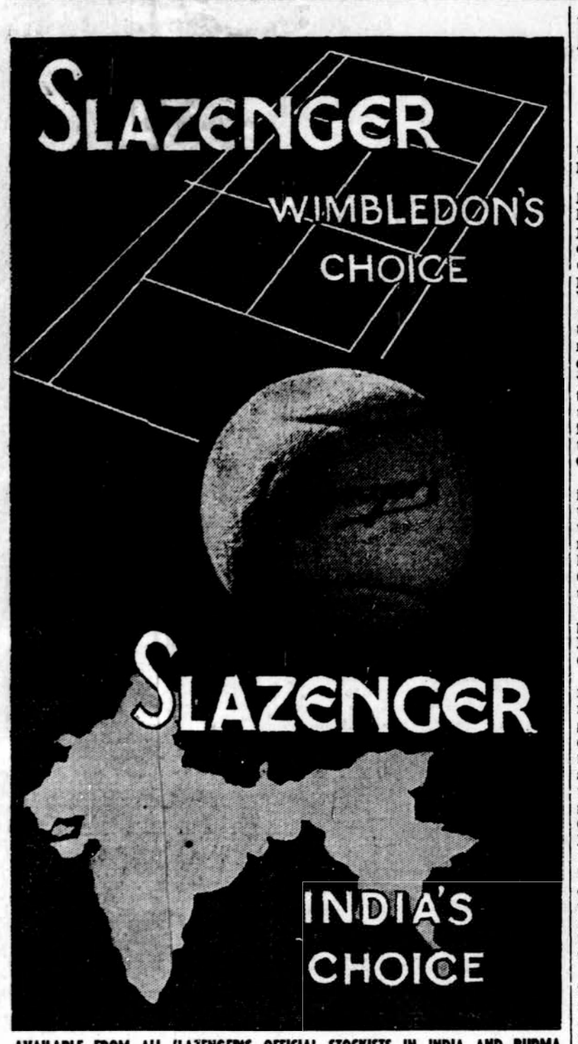

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President's Clarion Call To Christians At All-India Conference

(Continued from Page 20)

tion devised to serve such a purpose.

While I do not suggest that all Left Wingers are communists, I do hold that the demand for rapid progress is so insistent all over our country that, unless special care is exercised, there is always present a likelihood of the Left Wing as a group insensibly drifting into communism. One thing more has to be remembered namely that it is easier to win popularity by the advocacy of spectacular measures than by day-to-day, drab but useful work, progress in which is so slow as to escape public notice.

OUR POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS

If the analysis of the situation in the Congress which I have ventured to put before you is on the whole correct, and I for one cannot find any reason against it, I hold that the Right Wing of the Congress with its policy of maintaining law and order combined with the policy of progress in improvement in every department of Indian life has an undeniable claim to our loyal support.

A policy of segregation would be fatal to our interests as a community. To stand outside the Congress organisation and then to accuse it of injustice without making any effort to set matters right seems neither just nor fair. If the views I have expressed above regarding our attitude towards the Congress are accepted by the All-India Conference of Indian Christians, then it is incumbent on the body to make a definite pronouncement for the information of the Congress on the one hand and for the guidance of those members of our community who wish to join the Congress, on the other.

Similarly, our representatives in the different provincial legislatures should be allowed full discretion to act in ways calculated to best serve the interests of our motherland and our community and the former should always come first.

Constant demands for special privileges and special facilities for our community, requests which as any one having experience of legislation must be aware cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be granted, should not be put forward by us either individually or through our representatives. Nor can Congress be blamed if such requests are not complied with for they come not from a single but a multiplicity of quarters.

Instead of saying I am a Christian first and an Indian afterwards let us in the language of Dr. Esirvatham, our brother in faith who, I understand is the Professor of Politics and Public Administration in the University of Madras say, "I am both an Indian and a Christian because there is no inner contradiction between the two."

Economic Justice,

Even a cursory glance at history will show that it is a long and monotonous record of struggle between races and nationalities, religions and sects, and between different schools of thought. In a less pronounced way, there has been what practically amounts to warfare between trade guilds and professional unions.

Christianity cannot but condemn the exploitation of man by man and of class by class. Christians must fight to protect the exploited because according to our faith the most precious things in man are his personality and his soul and these must not be degraded for purposes of exploitation.

Before our religion, man is neither a noble nor a proletarian. Reconciliation between the rich and the poor on the basis of submissiveness on the part of those who are oppressed or exploited, cannot consistently be advocated by any follower of the Man of Sorrows. Humility has to be preached but not to the exploited who have tasted this bitter cup to the very dregs for centuries. If preached anywhere, it should be preached to the exploiters. Eternal life is the heritage of man not of a class. All differences are levelled in the face of death and eternity. Only man and his rights remain and proper regard has to be paid to them.

If we agree with the opinion expressed above, the question we have to face is what is our duty as a community and what can we do to bring about economic justice? To my mind we have to offer our loyal co-operation to that party which is consistently and continuously putting forth its best efforts for ameliorating the lot of the masses, a party the political programme of which is based on economic considerations. Let us thank God that to-day such a party has come into existence in India and that party, as we must all be aware, is the Congress Party.

"POWER POLITICS."

It is with considerable hesitation that I venture to offer you my remarks on the question of Federation. At Lucknow towards the end of November this year, the Congress President is reported to have stated that "India would not accept a constitution framed by foreigners". Almost every thoughtful man feels that Federation is the only practical method for uniting the diverse and conflicting elements in the political world of India. So far as I can gather, the Congress is not opposed to the principle of Federation but only to the method proposed by the British Parliament.

The representatives of the States according to the Congress should not be nominated for the very good reason that if our past experience has taught us any lesson, it is that, with honourable exceptions which are few, nominated members insensibly tend to integrate, cohere and form a solid conservative body which very often successfully blocks all attempts at improvement. I must confess that our experience in this direction has not always been very encouraging and I can fully sympathise with the apprehensions of those who are opposing Federation on this ground.

My greatest objection to separate electorates is that it prevents us from coming into close contact with the other communities. Under the guidance of our old leaders some of whom have left us, we as a community have always opposed special electorates which were forced on us against our wishes. The existing system of communal electorates has turned India into a house divided against itself.

I think it desirable that we should go on appealing repeatedly to the leaders of all communities to put forth strenuous and united efforts to remove this blot on the fair name of our country at the very next opportunity. I was more than gratified to find that last year we informed the Indian public through one of our resolutions, our sentiments on this very important matter.

PLEA FOR UNIFORM POLICY

Everyone will agree with me when I say that to-day we are living in an age of power politics—a fact referred to recently by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he drew the attention of his audience to "the fatal game that Japan is playing to-day and the hell which the Nazis and Fascists are trying to create in Europe". Whatever our opinion regarding the Japanese, the Fascists and the Nazis, there is no doubt that they are working in close co-operation with one another for the attainment of common ends. The psychology of all the three powers is the same. They believe in war and the threat of war as the most successful means for realising their ambitions.

It has been stated authoritatively that taking India as a whole, about 90 per cent live in rural and about 10 per cent in urban areas. If any Indian Christian carefully examines the Census Reports for the last 30 years, he will find, probably to his dismay, for fully 80 per cent of Indian Christians live in the countryside and 20 per cent in towns and cities. He will also find that the migration to towns is proceeding at a more rapid rate in our community than in practically any other large minority community of India.

The fact which will strike him is that, as a community, we are gradually losing our hold on agricultural land. Our landless agriculturists are employed only during those months of the year when the agriculturist who cultivates his own or leased land finds it impossible to carry through his agricultural operations within a certain time without outside help. There is such keen competition for cultivable land, that what little is available is literally snapped up by their non-Christian competitors added to which is the further fact that the non-Christian landlord has a natural preference for a tenant of his own religious persuasion.

I do not, however, consider the mere providing of land as a satisfactory solution of the problem. Our men must be trained in improved agricultural methods, in intensive and mixed farming, dairying, poultry-raising, bee-keeping, suitable cottage industries and other spare time profitable occupations. The work of the Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction centres with which many of us must be familiar, is very valuable in this direction. Steps must be taken to popularise this kind of training among the rural Indian Christians. Want of time prevents me from entering into an elaborate discussion of this aspect of the problem, but I am sure you understand the implications lying behind the suggestions I have ventured to offer.

OUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE

In India, certain groups have been recognised as minority communities and their interests have been sought to be safeguarded by legislation.—We are one of the smallest among them. Yet by reason of our comparatively high average education and by the synthesis we have established between the culture of the West and the East and which, though admittedly defective, is still more satisfactory than what is observable among other communities, we are qualified to occupy the position of natural leaders of Indian minority communities.

It is unfortunate that the Christian community in India has hitherto been divided into sections. We have the Domiciled Europeans and the Anglo-Indians forming one block, then we have our Indian Roman Catholic brethren and lastly, ourselves Indian Protestants. I think I am correct in assuming that our association is one of Protestants. I am also aware of the existence of parallel associations for Indian Roman Catholics and the Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians. This separation among us is undeniably a source of weakness which we should attempt to remove at any cost. Our interests are identical and we should most certainly carry greater weight if only we could consolidate our strength.

While we should be prepared to co-operate with any party, for the attainment of our demands it must be on terms of equality. In the Imperial Conference of 1923 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who, represented India, when dealing with General Smuts' Memorandum made one remark which deserves to be written in letters of gold and hung up in every home. His words were "I fight, let me tell you frankly, as a subject of King George and I fight for a place in his household and I will not be content with a place in his stables." That ought to be the attitude of every self-respecting Indian Christian in regard to his claims in every department of life.

Let us hope that we shall find strength to do our duty and to show to our non-Christian brethren that we are their own flesh and blood. The days in which we are living are hard indeed but let us not forget how much more fortunate we are than our forefathers who lived few centuries before us. The poorest among us enjoy more comfort and ease than the richest who preceded us by a few hundred years. All this we owe to the labours of other men. This debt has to be discharged and it can be discharged in one way only and that is by following the glorious example set by them and adding something, however humble and little in importance, to the sum total of human happiness, knowledge and culture.

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Hindu Sabha & Muslim League Are Both Reactionaries

(Continued from page 11)

their co-operation to Imperialism.

"One thing that we must not lose sight of is the tendency on our part to become constitutionally-minded. Many people appear to think that our national objective has been achieved with the establishment of Congress Government. I consider it to be the bounden duty of every soldier in the freedo's battle to fight out this dangerous malady in the mentality of our people.

BUILD UP THE NATION

"True, the Congress Government may be of some help to us in our journey towards our goal but I can never persuade myself to believe that we shall ever be able to attain emancipation through it. I, therefore, trust that it is the main duty of every Congress worker to build up the nation make it active and fighting. I do not want that Congressmen should rely on constitutional methods because it is my firm conviction that constitutionalism cannot bring independence of our country. It is well-known to everybody that independence is not conferred as a gift, but it has got to be wrested by means of struggle from unwilling hands".

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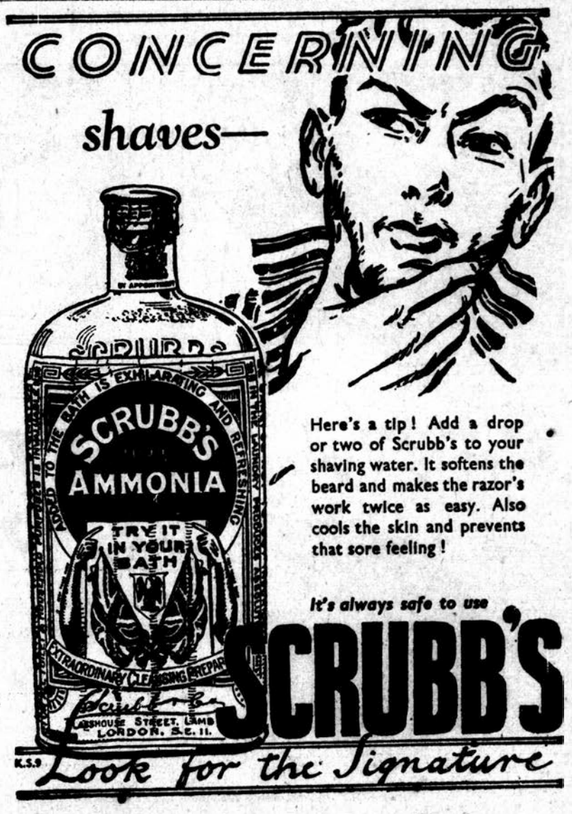

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ASAF ALI'S ADVICE AT ALL INDIA POSTAL AND R. I. M. CONFERENCE

Mr. M. Asaf Ali M.L.A in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Postal and R. I. M. Conference which opened at Patna said:—

As a rule "Trade Unions" in our unfortunate country are formed with the laudable, but to my mind, the somewhat "narrow" object of "improving the condition and the pay and prospects" of the "employees" only. This creates two camps, the employers and the employees. In the case of private and profiteering concerns, where the employees are sweated and exploited for private gain, such an out-look among the employees may be fully justified: for they have to protect themselves against the over-reaching and self-aggrandising private profiteers

But in so far as public utility services, such as the Post and Telegraph Department, are concerned, the Trade Union of the employees should embrace everyone of the employees from the most responsible to the most humble worker and all of them should be united in a common effort to devise the ways and means of promoting the best interests of the "common business" in which all of them have found a field of fruitful co-operation and the Union of the Employees should not confine its attention to the ventilation of the employees' grievances and complaints only.

The success of your Department proceeds primarily from two circumstances, namely the ordered progress of civilization and the rapid spread of education.

If therefore, you have a clear conception of your proper place in this world and a precise appreciation of your true functions, when you proceed to consider the ways and means of improving the conditions under which you have to serve, you should devote your first thoughts to the conditions which are calculated to render the commodity you have to offer more valuable and more widely demanded. This naturally means that even at a personal sacrifice, the efficiency of the department should be raised to the highest degree.

It is lucky for you that your department enjoys a monopoly in postal, telegraphic and telephonic service and you are not confronted with any private competition. The only competition you have to face is confined to the transmission of money and the carrying of parcels by other agencies. In respect of transmission of money your biggest competitors are the Banks and the Mahajans because they offer to transmit money at a discount which is carefully calculated to undersell your Money Order and Insured Letter service.

Although, the telegraph service enjoys complete monopoly for reasons which it is not easy for laymen like myself to appreciate, it has continued to be a losing branch of the department. Coupled with the loss which the use of the telegraph wires for the benefit of the Radios has occasioned the working of the Telegraph branch during the past year has resulted in a loss of Rs. 18,62,982

To begin with, I see no reason why any part of the surplus earnings of the Post Office and the Telephones, amounting to Rs 75,88,849 should go to the mending of the big hole which the Telegraphs and Radios make in the Government's pocket; because, while the latter are mostly for the use or the pleasure of the rich man, the bulk of the revenue of the Post Office is contributed by the poorer population of the country.

MAKING TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT REMUNERATIVE

The question of making the Te

(Continued in col. 4)

Mr. C. V. MAVLANKAR (centre), Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and his wife, photographed when they visited the Dnyaneshwar Temple, Newasa, Ahmednagar.

Indian Medical Association's Increasing Strength

Membership Enlarged, Many Branches Opened: Annual Report Submitted To Tenth Session

MEERUT: Dec. 29.

"The year 1937-'38 has been eventful," says the Annual Report submitted by Dr. K. S. Roy, Honorary General Secretary at the 10th annual meeting of the Indian Medical Association, held here this morning.

The report adds, "The Indian Medical Association has continued to work steadily and its increasing strength is shown in a further enlargement of membership and in the number of its branches, specially in Southern India, where it has made marked headway. But while we have ample cause for satisfaction in these facts, the contretempts with the Bengal Provincial Branch has not yet ended and we can only express the hope that wiser counsels will prevail to bring this matter to a happy and early conclusion, which in our opinion, will be facilitated by an alteration of the rules and regulations which, being liable to various interpretations, give rise to misunderstanding.

"Apart from matters relating to our own internal organisation, it is perhaps yet too early to see the fulfilment of the hopes we expressed in our last report of a great advance in public health matters as a result of responsible government in the provinces.

Strength of the Assn.

It would seem that the various Provincial Governments are still feeling their way. So far as the Indian Medical Council is concerned the influence of the Indian Medical Association is strong, but nevertheless not in a position to outvote the official element.

As a result, while there is much to the credit of the Indian Medical Association element on this Council, many questions still give cause for dissatisfaction, in particular the non-recognition by the British General Medical Council of the medical degrees of the Calcutta University between the year 1932-'36.

It is a matter, however, that is being pressed forward, but this and other questions really depend on the situation in the Central Legislatures, on whom it devolves to amend the Act in order to provide a more suitable and wider constitution for this council.

"The Central Council held four meetings during the year under report, two at Delhi, one at Madras and one at the headquarters.

"At the commencement of the year the number of members on the roll was 2,147 and at the close 2,716, showing an increase of 569 over the last year's figure. These figures are exclusive of the membership of the affiliated bodies as it has not been possible to get the figures from the organisations concerned.

New Branches

"During the year we welcomed the following new branches which are inaddition to these already in existence viz. Firozabad, Ghaziabad and Roorkee in U.P. Barisal, Bagerhat, South Calcutta, Kankurgachi, Alipore, Rajbari, Paranagore and Dhakuria Kasba in Bengal; Nasik and Hubli in Bombay and Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura in South India.

It will be recalled that the policy decided upon was not to accept any further affiliations but to endeavour to get the existing organisations to form themselves into branches. In accordance with the policy the number of affiliated bodies shows a reduction of 4 viz., Tinnevelly Medical Association, Ramnad Medical Association, Madura Medical Association, Madura Medical Association and Nasik Medical Union, which have, we are glad to say, become full branches of the Association. Negotiations for the conversion of the Andhra Medical Association into a branch of this Association are still pending. We regret to report that the Budaun (U.P.) branch was dissolved."

(Continued from col. 3)

legraph Department remunerative or at least pay its own way is to my mind one of the most urgent problems which the P. and T. Department should immediately grapple with. I have not had the occasion to study the working of the Telegraph Department and therefore it is not possible for me to make any pointed suggestion. But I have an impression that among other the causes of the low earnings of the Telegraph Branch is the prohibitive cost of telegraphic messages, which coupled with the delay involved in their delivery naturally inclines the public to prefer the use of the telephone.

There is at least one direction in which popular demand has been persistently reiterated for a long time. There was a time when we had the half-anna postcard. Of course, it is no use talking of the days when we had the quarter-anna postcard. Every one is agreed that the day of the quarter-anna postcard is gone for ever. But the half-anna postcard has been one of the staple topics of the Budget debates in the Central Legislative Assembly for several years

This demand has always been resisted by the authorities concerned on the ground that the state of revenue of the P. & T. Department will not justify the reduction of the postcard rate.

But this year, according to the Director General, a surplus of over Rs. 67 lakhs is anticipated and, therefore, the usual objection of the authorities will not hold water, except on the ground that the department has yet to liquidate the book debts inherited from the deficit years. But in so far as the book debts are concerned, we must not forget that, so long as the Post Office is loaded with the loss from the Telegraphs, the Post Office, as a public utility service, is entitled to a treatment which should not be based on an entirely commercial reckoning.

I should not like to burden this address with a detailed examination of all the grievances which your Conference may have to discuss. But I may conclude this speech with an observation which I made on another occasion about seven years ago. I then said: "The great postal community should be inspired by ideals of impartial service and distinguished by a catholicity of spirit. If it is to be a trusted link between man and man and nation and nation. Your immediate need, therefore is to seek harmony and solidarity in the pursuit of common aims with single-minded devotion. If you are united, officers and subordinates, clerks and peons, you may look forward with confidence to better prospects."

BARODA.—In connection with the prevalence of typhoid in the city, the Government have appointed a committee, with Mr. Motibhai Desai as chairman and Dr. Pranlal Nanavati and Dr. Mazumdar as members, to investigate the reasons therefor and suggest steps to bring about an improvement.

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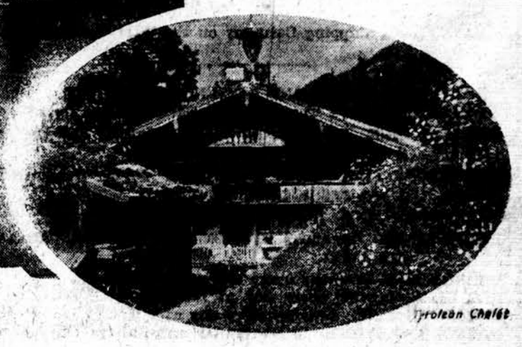

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Scramble For Call Funds

Year-End Bank Requirements For "Window Dressing"

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

Money continued to be in keen demand during the week under report and there was a scramble for call funds which were occasionally placeable at over the bank rate. The firmness of short-term money rate, which has advanced by over 2½ per cent. during the past few weeks, is not due to any sizable demand from trade but it is the result of year-end requirements of Banks for purposes of "window dressing". Sales of sterling to the Reserve Bank of India, which is one of the main sources of obtaining rupee funds for the Exchange Banks, have not been practicable on any large scale this year because of the weakness of forward sterling rupee exchange. In the absence of any cover by way of merchandise export bills or export of gold, forward exchange market has been very thin for some time past with the result that banks have found it cheaper to borrow short-term rupee funds at rates even higher than the Reserve Bank of India rate rather than bring in money from London through the medium of exchange swaps.

The statement of the Reserve Bank of India, as on 23rd December 1938, reveals a decline of Rs. 61.91 lacs in the total note issue which is almost offset by a decline in the Bank's holding of rupee coin to the extent of Rs. 61.61 lacs. Scheduled Banks' balances with the Reserve Bank of India are down by Rs. 87.07 lacs, whereas Government deposits are up by Rs. 59.48 lacs. Loans and Advances to Government under 'Ways and Means' are up by Rs. 39 lacs, whilst balances held abroad have declined fractionally by Rs. 5.07 lacs. The Reserve Bank discounted Treasury Bills to the extent of approximately Rs. 97 lacs during the week ended 23rd December 1938.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India, as on 23rd December 1938, reveals an increase of Rs. 311.53 lakhs in Advances and the Investment Portfolio of the Bank records a decline of Rs. 281.17 lakhs. The cash balance of the Bank is down by Rs. 116.4 lakhs to Rs. 8.89 crores, whereas Deposits are down by Rs. 81.16 lakhs.

Total applications for three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 1.11 crores, whereof Rs. 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 2-8-10 per cent. per annum which compares with Rs. 2-3-10 per cent. obtained in the preceding week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1.16 crores as against renewals of Rs. 1 crore. Rs. 78 lakhs worth of intermediate were sold during the week ended 24th December 1938. Fixed deposit rates were firmer at 2 per cent. for one to three months and 2-1/4 to 2-1/2 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED

The gilt-edged market remained closed during the week under report owing to Christmas holidays.

EXCHANGE

Spot rupee/sterling exchange was firm during the week, sellers of T.T. quoting 1s 5-59/64d. and buyers 1s 5.61/64d, occasional business being done at 1s. 5-15/16d. The showing of merchandise export bills as well as business in connection with export of gold and gold coins was negligible.

The foreign exchange market in London was practically stagnant during the past week, variations in rates being comparatively small. The sterling/dollar cross-rate, after opening at 466.68 cents, moved up to 466.87 cents, closing at 466.43 cents, while the premium on three months' forward dollars widened initially from 2.40 cents to 2.50 cents mid-week, but narrowed at the close to 2.43 cents. The sterling/franc rate oscillated between frs. 177.18 and frs. 177.06. The discount on three months' forward position steadily rose from frs. .40 at the opening to frs. 0.680 at the end. Other currencies likewise showed but small changes. The guilder fluctuated between 8.58 7/8 and 8.58 3/8 for spot, while the premium on three months' forward delivery which had narrowed to 4.12 cents on Saturday, widened at the close to 4.62 cents. The Belga moved between 27.69 and 27.66 1/2 and the lira between 88.68 and 88.63. The Shanghai dollar and the yen showed little or no change around 8d. and 1s. 2d.

GOLD

Gold was almost stationary throughout the period under review and the turnover was restricted. Spot gold opened at Rs. 37-3-9, and after touching Rs. 37-4 closed lower again at Rs. 37-3-9. January settlement gold was quoted at a premium of one anna and February settlement at two annas over spot. Business in connection with export of gold and gold coins was negligible, but the special buying is reported to have absorbed between 35,000 to 40,000 ounces of gold during the week. In London, spot gold improved from 148s. 11d. to 149s. 1d. on Saturday, but closed somewhat lower at 149s. 1/2 d., while the premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity varied between 1d. and 1/2d. The quotation for sovereigns was stagnant around Rs. 23-13-6 both for spot and forward deliveries. Floating stocks of gold in the market are almost unchanged at 450,000 tolas. The Mint being closed for Christmas holidays, there were no arrivals from upcountry during the week. The daily offtake is about unchanged at 1,500 tolas. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 87,118 in gold bullion and coins. The highest and lowest rates recorded during the week are: Rs. 37-4 and Rs. 37-3-6 for spot, Rs. 37-5 and Rs. 37-4-3 for January settlement and Rs. 37-6 and Rs. 37-5-3 for February settlement.

SILVER

Silver was inactive during the week and quotations were influenced by comparatively small deals in a narrow market. Opening at Rs. 51-3, spot silver advanced to Rs. 51-5-9 on firmer advices from London and after declining to Rs.51-1, closed at Rs. 51-1-6. January settlement silver was quoted at a discount of 1 1/2 annas under spot at the opening, but stood at level rate with spot at the close. The discount on February settlement narrowed from 3 1/2 annas at the opening to 2 1/2 annas at the end. In London, spot silver, after opening at 20-1/4d., gradually declined and closed at 20d., while the backwardation between spot and two months' forward delivery narrowed from 5/8d. to 1/2d. at the close. Silver stocks are estimated at about 2,000 bars, while offtake is poor at 15 bars a day. Silver coins valued at Rs. 16,828 were imported during the week. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week are: Rs. 51-5-9 and Rs. 51-1 for spot, Rs. 51-4-6 and Rs. 51 for January settlement and Rs. 51-2-6 and Rs. 50-14 for February settlement.

SHARES

The local stock market remains closed from 24th December 1938 to 2nd January 1939 owing to Christmas holidays.

DOAB WILL STAND BY CONGRESS

Rural Political Conference Rejects "Unwanted Federation"

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

"Immediately after the Punjab wrongs and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the Congress initiated the struggle for political emancipation and called its annual session at Amritsar and the pledge for the attainment of complete independence was also taken by thousands of our countrymen on the banks of the Ravi in this very province. But it was extremely deplorable that the people of this province should indulge in communal strifes and party feelings and allow reactionary forces to be in the forefront for their administration."

Thus observed Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, speaking at the Doab Rural Political Conference held at Kartarpur.

Continuing the speaker administered a warning to Congress leaders for lowering the Congress prestige through their personal differences. He exhorted his co-religionists to eliminate the fear of the Congress being a Hindu organisation, and asserted that it represented the people of all classes and communities inhabiting this country and was strenuously struggling for the attainment of complete independence.

Islam, he observed, did not teach slavery, much less illwill and hatred towards the fellow countrymen. He appealed to the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers and uphold the national dignity.

The Conference, by a resolution, strongly opposed Federation and assured the Congress President that Doaba would stand by the Congress in its resistance to the unwanted scheme.

While condemning the repressive policy pursued by the Punjab Government in interning certain kisan workers, the Conference demanded their trial in open courts or the repeal of the internment orders.—United Press.

PANTHER MAULS CHILD

Incident At Jogeshwari

A party consisting of a sanitary Inspector of the Bombay Development Department, his family and a few friends went on a holiday trip to Jogeshwari. They went to the hut of Swami Krishnanand who keeps a couple of tamed animals. The Swami was not present at the time. It is alleged a panther which has been kept by the Swami for some time, and not the animal that spent two at the Viceregal House recently suddenly attacked and mauled a 4-year old child in the party. The child was injured and it is stated the mother of the child rescued it in time before it received serious injuries.

The child is believed to be improving.

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And you will find that the fragrant perfume of this lovely white toilet soap imparts a lasting aroma to the skin. Try it to-day and experience the pleasure it brings you.

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TRAINING BODY AS WELL AS MIND

True Purpose Of Education

(From A Correspondent)

PALGHAR.

The prize-distribution of the Thana District Athletic Tournaments, organised by the Thana District Secondary Teachers' Association, was held on the grounds of the Aryan Education Society's High School at Palghar on the 25th instant, the last day of the tournament. The prizes were given away by Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Mr. A. V. Save, President of the Thana District Secondary Teachers' Association, narrated, in brief the history of the tournament.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, speaking in Hindustani, congratulated the Thana District Secondary Teachers' Association on the initiative they had taken in organising the Tournament and thus giving proof of their understanding of the true purpose of education which was to train the body as well as the mind. The Congress Cabinet of Bombay had given the lead in other provinces by appointing a Committee to frame a scheme of physical culture and had made a beginning in giving effect to the scheme. Mr. Brelvi hoped that all teachers would co-operate with Government and make the scheme a success. Mr. Brelvi added that the success of all schemes of physical culture depended on the fact that the boys and girls who attended schools were sufficiently fed. Owing to poverty a large number of boys and girls were undernourished. It was, therefore, the duty of local authorities to see that milk was supplied to undernourished children. The Bombay Municipality had made a beginning in this direction and the example of Bombay should be followed by other local bodies.

Prizes were given away to the successful competitors, among whom the names of Masters A. S. Patil, H. D. Patil, V. P. Patil and A. E. Khoja, and Misses S. G. Dandekar and Tara Save deserve special mention.

Mr. G. R. Joshi, Chairman, of the Local Committee, which had conducted the Tournaments, thanked the President and the audience. The function came to a close with the singing of the "Vande Mataram."

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Gilt-Edged Securities Firm

FRANS APPRECIATE

BOMBAY, December 30.

NEW YORK COTTON

There was moderate activity with the restrained demand. Prices, later, advanced on renewed buying and covering.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were quietly steady. Home Industrials met with support. Oils and Internationals were steadier.

Gilt-edged securities kept firm on renewed buying.

BULLION

London gold price was fixed higher by 5d. The silver price was better by 1/16d.

WHEAT

Liverpool and Chicago Markets were fairly active on scattered buying and short covering.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Dec 30	
Previous closing	8.40
To-day's opening	8.41
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	8.43
Difference	+3

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Dec 30	
Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.88
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	4.89
Difference	+1

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 162-0
July August ..... Rs. 163-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 30

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered local buying but the general demand was restrained owing to the dullness of Liverpool and general holiday atmosphere abroad.

The trading in March commenced at 8.41 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices advanced slightly on local and trade price-fixing. Later, further improvement followed on renewed buying and covering with the price rising to 8.43.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 30

Locally, Broach A/M opened to-night at Rs. 161-4 and in sympathy with better New York advices the market improved with Broach finally quoting at Rs. 162-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 30

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (unquoted) unquoted
March (8.44/8.43) 8.42/8.41
May (8.24/8.23) 8.22/8.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 30

American January (4.90) 4.88
American March (4.88) 4.86
Egyptian January (7.26) 7.16
Egyptian March (7.28) 7.19

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Dec 30

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January/February (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 5/8 paid and sellers
Dundee January (£23) £23
Lightning January (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and sellers
Forward February (8 3/16 buyers) 8 1/4 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay December January (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£10 sellers) £10 1/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£216 1/2 buyers £216 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £217 buyers £217 1/2 sellers. Steady

Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £15 7/16 buyers £15 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£49 3/4 to £50 3/4) £50 to £50 3/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 30

Liverpool wheat market closed with [illegible]

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 30	
Previous closing	4.65 13/16
To-day's opening	4.65 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	mutilated

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 30	
Previous closing	4.65.96
To-day's opening	4.65.50
To-day's closing	4.65.25

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 30	
Previous closing	177.03
To-day's opening	177.00
To-day's closing	176.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 30

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.65.50 and then weakened slightly to 4.65.43 with the general trend lower.

Franc opened at 177.00 and then appreciated to 176.96 on small support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.212) 13.210
New York on Bombay (34.90) 34.82
Berlin on Bombay (86 3/4) 86 3/4
London on Milan (88.65) 88.47
London on Shaighai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-9-6 1/2) £7-9-5 1/2
Silver (19 15/16d.) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 30

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

Speculators bought. Small business. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 30	
Spot	(19 15/16d) 20d+1/16
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 11/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 30	
Gold Bars Fine per ounce	(£7-9-6 1/2) £7-9-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 30

SILVER

Silver ready	51	5	0
Silver Posh	51	4	6
Silver Maha	51	2	6

GOLD

Gold ready	37	4	9
Gold Posh	37	5	3
Gold Maha	37	6	3
Sovereign	23	13	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 30

Wheat January	4	11	9
Wheat May	3	11	3
Linseed May	5	5	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 30

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 56 1/2d. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and short covering while the absence of pressure was also a helpful factor.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 30

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.69. The market showed reactionary tendency to-day on lack of foreign support with the holiday atmosphere abroad checking activity. The price later declined to 0.68

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, December 19, £89 1/2
Tuesday, December 20, £89 1/4
Wednesday, December 21, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 22, £89 1/2
Wednesday, December 28, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 29, £89 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 30
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £97 1/4 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 3/4) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£104 1/2) £101 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 1/8) £102 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/4) £70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/2) £98 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/4) £107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 7/8) £98
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 30

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet owing to approaching holidays.

Giltedged securities attracted good support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 16-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-1 1/2) 55-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (10-6) 10-6
Princhin Johnson (22-10 1/2) 23-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-1 1/2) 31-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-4 1/2) 58-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/2) £18
Dunlop Rubber (23) 23-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-3) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (15-4 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£34 1/2) £35 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95-0) 95-7 1/2
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (129-4 1/2) 130-7 1/2
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (89-0) 89-6
Bradford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-6) 4-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-0) 29-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-3) 23-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 59 3/8) dol 59 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 43-1 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (23-6) 23-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-4 1/2) 28-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-0
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 67-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (91-3) 92-6
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (30) 30
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-0) 90-7 1/2
Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 83-9
Mexican Eagle (5-3) 5-3
Shell Transport (81-3) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£37) £37

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£28 1/2) £28
London Midland and Ordinary (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
Southern Def (£12 3/8) £12 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/4) £119 3/4
London Transport 'C' (£73 3/4) £74 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 30

General Motors (dol 50 1/4) dol 50 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35) dol 35 3/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 68 1/8) dol 68 1/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Firm Undertone

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 30

On the Stock Exchange small gains were general in most sections under the leadership of giltedged securities. The firm undertone was unaffected by occasional pre-holiday profit-taking though earlier gains were sometimes reduced.

Commodities were generally firm especially rubber, where small firsthand offers were well absorbed by trade buying and covering and sugar prices near positions of which reached record for the year when little refiner demand found offerings scarce.

On foreign exchange markets small general demand for dollars necessitated intermittent official support sterling.

Wall Street opened steady.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Dec 30

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	15	4	9
March	15	7	9
Punjab January	13	3	3
March	13	4	9
Desi American January	18	2	6
March	18	3	6
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat December	24	8	0
January	24	8	0
March	24	10	6
July	26	8	0
Tone: Steady.			
Gram December	32	0	0
January	31	14	0
July	29	3	0
Toria December	37	13	0
February	37	6	6
March	38	4	6
Cottonseed January	20	10	0
March	20	10	6

OUR MINISTERS

(Continued from page 6).

and cleanliness. However, that is only the expression of an opinion.

* * * *

What else is happening at home? There is the re-organisation of the police force and the basic idea is, of course, Indianisation. Efficiency too is an ideal and I dare say we will one of these days see a real police force which can regulate our traffic and keep this town of ours in order such as they have not learnt to do for nearly a hundred years.

* * * *

The Home Member was not worried about the question of defence. I tried hard to ask him whether there were any precautionary measures contemplated by the Government in case, shall we say, an air raid from Japan unexpectedly surprised our country. One always remembers the little ship "Emden" which caused a flutter in our hearts some years ago. In short, in view of the Air Raid Precautions that were taken in other parts of the world, were we in India and more specifically in Bombay doing anything about it? Well, I don't know the answer to that question. The Home Member would certainly say nothing about it, much as I tried to get him to speak on that subject. So I wonder. I suppose I must be content with his assurance that unless circumstances altered very much and England recognised the right of India to her independence, it was not likely that India would step into a European encounter. So let's not be too cautious nor too afraid. In the hands of Mr. Munshi one can rest assured that whatever is necessary will be done for the protection of our country and our people. Such is the impression that this most Honourable gentleman made on me. I came back home, feeling there was the right man in charge of home affairs. Thank you, Mr. Munshi.

SHESHADRI'S WARNING

C(ontinued from page 7)

late this principle amongst our boys," he added.

DISASTER AHEAD.

Proceeding, Principal Seshadri referred to the existence of communal bitterness among students and said the unfortunate appearance of communal trouble. "Is not merely confined to interested politicians but it has found its way among students also. This is a dangerous position and if we do not strive to root it out and bring up our boys in an atmosphere of inter-communal goodwill, we are surely heading towards a disaster, the magnitude of which, it is difficult to foretell."

PLIGHT OF TEACHERS

Referring to the position of those engaged in the teaching profession Principal Seshadri declared that it should be the endeavour of all the Governments in the country to improve their lot.

In conclusion, Prof. Seshadri paid a tribute to the Congress Ministers, who he said "are rightly concentrating on the extension of education."

NEED OF FINANCES

"Whatever scheme they may have", he averred, "it is impossible to work out a programme of universal primary education without additional taxation. It is a difficult thing but I am sure they will have courage enough to raise the necessary finance." According to experts twenty crores of rupees were required to launch a nation-wide programme of primary education.

COURTESY RESOLUTIONS

Towards the close of the Conference, several courtesy resolutions, thanking all those who contributed to the success of the Conference were adopted.

'C. R.' EXPOSES DETRACTORS OF CONGRESS

How Madras Ministry Had To Face Tactics Of Opponents

RAJAPALAYAM, Dec. 30.

Declaring open the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference this evening Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, said he was extremely happy to see such a huge gathering, which was an index of the eagerness and thirst for freedom. He said as soon as the Congress entered the legislatures with overwhelming votes there was extreme happiness, almost reeling their heads, that they have buried the Justice Party, but after some time their enthusiasm subsided and discontent grew as they were not able to get all they wanted and that too immediately. But as Congressmen, they easily got reconciled and were loyal to the Ministry, but the reactionaries, who expected there would be cleavage in the party, discontent among the followers or quarrel between the Ministers were much disappointed. These enemies of the Congress tried all methods to create disunion in the Congress ranks and criticised all measures brought by them. When nothing would create the cleavage they wanted, they started the communal wrangle and were using curious arguments.

POISON GAS METHODS

They ransacked all old books and had gone even to "pre-Bharata-Yuddham" days and expounded the theory of Aryan-Dravidan question and were spreading the poison of hatred among the people. The Aryan question was wide and vague and could be used against anybody and as such was capable of running the whole country. When these people carried their propaganda to the extent of saying that Tamil Nadu was separate from India, the speaker thought it was madness and should be exposed. He was afraid poisonous gas raised by them to undermine the Congress might ruin the whole country and he warned the people not to heed to such falsehoods. "If these reactionaries wanted to crush the Congress let them attack the leaders but let them not ruin the whole country".—A.P.

CALL TO BOMBAY MUNICIPAL VOTERS

B. P. C. C.'s Election Propaganda In Full Swing

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be giving special messages to the voters of Bombay urging them to stand by the Congress during the ensuing Municipal Corporation elections. The messages will be broadcast by the B. P. C. C. by means of handbills containing their facsimile. A million copies of each will be distributed in the city.

APPROACH TO LABOUR.

Five thousand copies of a pice-paper called the "Kamgar" are in daily circulation, specially in labour areas, in connection with the B. P. C. C.'s Municipal election campaign. The paper publishes editorials and news items pertaining to civic and labour problems.

Neon signs in Marathi with the words "Vote for the Congress" have been installed in Byculla, Dadar and Parel. At Bhuleshwar the signs are in Hindi. Matunga and Chowpatty are the two places, so far, with English signs.

ARMY OF VOLUNTEERS.

The B. P. C. C. has undertaken the enrolment of 5,000 volunteers, including 1,000 Desh Sevikas, for helping the candidates on the election day. Each constituency will have the services of 250 volunteers who will receive the necessary training in the course of the next few weeks.

The Election campaign has been launched in all the wards except "E" ward.

Besides arranging election meetings the B. P. C. C. is requisitioning the help of leading inhabitants in each Ward to enlighten the voters regarding the B. P. C. C.'s Municipal Election Manifesto.

None of the crew "Nirupanu" were hurt during the bombing. The ship has been severely damaged.

SHIPPING NEW

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 30

Volkart Bros ss Marken of 3353 reg tons, Captain T Roos arrived from Basra with general cargo.

B I S N ss Nirvana of 3755 reg tons Captain J Drummond arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Alleppey, Cochin and Calicut with rice, timber and general cargo.

SAILED

L Edwards ss Goldenfels of 4845 reg tons, Captain E Wiebke sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nagpur of 3226 reg tons, Captain S C Parker sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Malacca Maru of 3211 reg tons, Captain K Matumoto sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam ss Jalaveera of 3083 reg tons, Captain J V Griffiths sailed for Karachi with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam ss Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons, Captain G S MacWilliams sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar, Veraval, Porebunder Bedi Bunder and Navlakhi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 30-12-38:

S S Victoria (L. T.) for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

S S Conte Biancamano (L T) for Europe and American Ports.

S S Jalavihar (Sc S N) for Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec 30

3 Weissenfels 4852 Antwerp 1-1-39 L Edwards
11 Jalavihar 3381 Karachi 31-12 Scindia S N
14 Gerarchia 3306 Port Said 1-1-39 L Dreyfus
15 Nagato Maru 4325 Japan 31-12 N Y Kaisha
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 4-1 M M
17 Jedmoor 2649 Japan 31-12 O S K Kaisya

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Vita 1955 Karachi 31-12 M M
9 Marken 3353 Colombo 1-1-39 Volkart Bros.
10/11 Malacca Maru 3211 Karachi 30-12 N Y Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Pasha 3196 Rangoon 1-1-39 T Morrison
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast 30-12 M Steamship
K Jalavijaya 2297 N F N F Scindia S N
M Allpore 3241 N F N F M M
F Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 3-1 T Morrison.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Soudan 30-12-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Strathaden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durenq 19-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 3-1-39 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
Halizones 4-1-39 J Finlay
Northmoor 4-1-39 Graham Trading
FROM HAMBURG
Tannenfels 11-1-39 L Edwards
Lindenfels 7-1-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tungsha 14-1-39 L Edwards
Ceylone 4-1-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 31-12-38 M M
Deebank 6-1-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino
Alberto Terves 3-1-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Corfu 6-1-39 P and O S N
Eifuku Maru 7-1-39 O S Kaisya
Bri, Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S Kaisha
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Vasna 31-12-38 M M
Barpeta 5-1-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
FROM JEDDAH
Jehangir 1-1-39 T Morrison
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 7-1-39 M M
Takliwa 21-1-39 M M
FROM ABADAN
Bri. Industry 3-1-39 Anglo I Oil Co.
FROM RANGOON
Nirvana 30-12-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 5-1-39 M M
Goldenfels 5-1-39 L Edwards
Trifels 7-1-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 7-1-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K. Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Weissenfels 1-1-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Ben Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell
FOR PORT SAID
Gerachia 1-1-39 Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 3-1-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Glasgow Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Goudan 2-1-39 P and O
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O
Nagato Maru 21-12-38 N Y Kaisha

Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O
Victoria 2-1-39 L Trie
Malaka Maru 9-1-39 N
Eihuku Maru 23-1-39
FOR SYDNE
Stratheden 12-1-39 P an
FOR BASR
Barala 4-1-39 M M
Vasna 5-1-39 M M
FOR DURBA
Tairea 4-1-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M
FOR JEDD
Rizwani 3-1-39 T Mor
El Madina 16-1-39 Sc
FOR CALC
Orna 3-1-39 M M
Alberto Treves 4-1-3
FOR KARA
Vita 7-1-39 M M
P. T. GENERAL LA
S S Orna 28-12-38
S S Nagpore 29-12-38
S S Goldenfels 29-12-3
S S Malacca Maru 2
S S Kalavati 29-12-38
S S Bhadravati 28-
S S Vita 30-12-38
EXPOR
S S Mooltan for
ton prints Cox an
animal skins Grin
carpets M M; 14
Amin; 310 bags gr
Rajgor; 6 cases bris
cases bristles Cox
bristles B P and H
For Toronto: 7 b
M M
S S Marken for N
wool raw D Abraha
For Philadelphia:
D Abraham; 55 ba
ter.
For Boston: 30 b
Abraham.
S S Weissenfels f
bales raw cotton Volk
groundnut oil cakes
bags fennel seed A
gum koreya L Rittans
ton raw Japan Cotto
For Antwerp: 550
Volkart Bros; 4000 p
Jivanlal; 83 bales cot
10 cases butter in ti
bales cotton raw Swa
ding.
For Rotterdam: 200
oil cake A Oomerbhoy
seed V Shivji.
For Gothenburg: 93 oa
L O Vora.
For Haisingfors: 28 bales
yarn waste Barot Bros.
For Thessaloniki: 41 bags
der D Abraham.
S S Nagato Maru for
bales raw cotton Volkart
For Kobe: 500 bales
Clayton; 100 bales cott
363 bales cotton raw
cotton raw M Nagshi
raw V Ladha; 200 b
M Kaisha; 300 bales
Tulshan.
IMPOR
S S Varela Agents
Co from Busra: 123
64 bags shoan skin
dates; 941 b
mash.
From Kara
5179 bags wh
bags gram fl
bags poppyw
S S Taire
Co from Du
cases cud m
201 bags me
aloes.
From Zan
From Mo
2149 bales c
From D'Sa
From Tan
S S Pasha
and Co fro
125 bales h
dry; 52 bag
pipes; 600
From Coc
383 jottas c
S S Jalav
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210 bales h
bales jute
95 bales a
111 pieces
fittings; 10
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Re

ed Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton Market

XTILES IN FAIR REQUEST

er Feeling And Undertone Good

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.
cotton market at best
lair and trading was
es easily influenced by
er way. The market
t declined on lower
long liquidation, hedge
selling. Prices rallied
xing and Commission
t thereafter reacted on
with offtake poor.
quiet. Textiles were
f but buyers and
t. The tone of the
and general feeling

re exists optimistic
ss in the coming year
s upon political situa-
ving more effect on
itions.
March delivery was
wn at 8.44 but under
prices improved 2
ich was the highest
es declined to 8.40
est level. The mar-
t decline of 4 to 9
prices declined 6
lb.

S MARKET.
cotton futures mar
losed at a decline of
cotton prices closed
2c. per lb.

MARKET.
n futures market
points with March
ered buying on
dvices and ab-
siders. The mar-
end liquidation.
liquidation and
towards distants.
et small straddle
York. The market
points to unchang-
erican Spot cotton
ints at 5.27d.

COTTON.
market was quiet.
to 4 points down
unchanged to 5
Alexandria market
with improved de-
s closed 10 to 22
ni futures gained

ng Co. state:—
mas holidays we
ek during which
small scale. Flue-
ball until yester-
a sudden and a
ance in the New
dvance seems to
to a temporary
any aggressive
d is reported to
of this year's
en ginned, and
es of it having
as the season
et free cotton
unless or until
ance sufficient-
ing withdrawn
ctor should set
market, unless
t should find
Loan cotton
chemes yet
Congress will
position will
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As a result
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NG.
een a narrow
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kets closed
t demand
dian Mills
or state of
n markets.
has been
has to be reported in basis. Most mills appear to be well supplied with the raw material except in the case of Sind N. T. where merchants are finding exceeding difficulty in securing suitable supplies against previous sales. So far this has not brought out any buying of importance in Punjab 289F which is a little surprising especially as it has been estimated that the acreage in the South of India is down by nearly 30 per cent. In the Cambodia district the acreage is lower by over 40 per cent.

There has been a break in the basis of Uganda cotton, although the crop there is expected to be only about 75 per cent. of last year. This decline may be due to the report that the unfavourable weather over there has affected staple as well and quantity.

After a moderate recovery there has been a further decline in the price of Egyptian cotton, which now can be bought at a more reasonable basis than for a long time. Looking to its superior spinning value a healthier demand should soon spring up for this cotton.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10-15 p.m.) 8.46
N. Y. March Lowest (2-39 p.m.) ..... 8.40—06
Liverpool March Highest ..... 4.92+05
Liverpool March Lowest 4.87

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"End of year Wall Street liquidation partly offset by trade buying. Trading market."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Foreign and domestic liquidation offset price fixing and buying. Better stocks.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., cables from New York:—

Tire inventories said to be around 28 per cent smaller than this time last year.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	8.36—04
March	8.40—06
May	8.20—07
July	7.95—05
October	7.60—08
December	7.62—09
Middling spot	8.85—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	8.48—03
March	8.52—04
May	8.33—04
Middling spot	8.62—04

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 29.

11 a.m. Ranges—	
January	8.33/8.33
March	8.41/8.41
May	8.21/8.21
Noon call.—	
March	8.44
May	8.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Dec. 29.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 29.

December	4.92
January	4.90
February	4.89+01
March	4.88+01
April	4.85+01
May	4.83+01
June	4.76+01
July	4.71+01
August	4.66+02
September	4.61+02
October	4.56+02
November	4.57+02
December	4.58+01
Middling spot	5.27+05
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	4.94
March	4.91

PRICES

Dec. 29.
2; highest
160 7/8.
ghest 162
62 1/8.
hest 148
47 5/8.
ghest 147
46 7/8.
hest 122
123;
1939
1939
1939

ES
ly 118
5 13/16
rpool
ge 1/6
rpool
pe 1/6
York
4.65
ork
665
1/2

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Wheat	10,714 cwts.
Linseed	1,796 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	349 cwts.
Gingellyseed	9,978 cwts.
Groundnuts	62,228 cwts.
Castorseed	50 cwts.
Rice	38,765 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,798 cwts.
Cottonseed	42,038 cwts.
Mowraseed	69 cwts.
Gram	6,965 cwts.
Joowar	1,300 cwts.
Maize	40 cwts.
Barley	66 cwts.
Bajree	12,170 cwts.
Indian Sugar	6,853 cwts.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 28th December	17,238
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	541,371
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	370,039
Increase	141,332

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Dec. 29.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Dec. sellers	11/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/13/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/16/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec-Jan. sellers	11/17/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Dec-Jan. sellers	11/5/0

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 29.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Jan. paid sellers	22/9
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Jan-Apr. sellers	22/9

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 161/2 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 160 on general buying and covering. It appears that American markets are likely to show better tendency when they re-open after Holidays and as pointed out before there is more disposition to buy. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later was quoted one point down. The local market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach April/May	Rs. 160 14 0
Broach J/A.	162 6 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J.	147 12 0
Oomra March	146 12 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J.	122 8 0
Bengal March	122 14 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Dec 30

	To-day	Total
Bengal	350	900

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G	Good.
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	132	129	125	123
Punjab	...	132	129	126	123
Rajputana	...	133	130	127	124
Oomra No. 3	157	154	151	148	....
C. P. No. 1	172	169	166	163	....
C. P. No. 2	164	161	158	155	....

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 30

Bengal Superfine 131/32
Bengal Fine 128/29 March +5
Bengal F G 125/26
C P 1 165/67 March +18
C P 2 156/57 March +10
Arvi 158/59
Amraoti 150/51
Ellichpur 154/55
Berar 150/51 March +3
Malkapur 148/49
Khandesh 137/42
Jalna, Sailu 133/45
Burwah Sanavad 151/52
Khandwa 150/51
Mathia F G 125/27
Broach Feb +5 1/2 March +4 1/2
Punjab 4 F 183/86 Feb +25
Punjab 289 F 215/19 Feb +57
Sindh N T 203/13

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 30

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	988	15,579	945
Central India	4,035	72,868	630
Barsi and Nagar	1,317	17,241	11,106
Hyderabad Gaorani	54	1,193	2,567
Berar	2,014	52,580	35,086
Central Provinces	622	16,915	6,817
Total Oomras	9,030	176,776	57,151
Dholera	1,242	63,361	6,137
N W Provinces	687		1,551
Rajputana	1,580	14,976	62
Sind Punjab	6,501	119,058	152,274
Broach	55	12,256	1805
Coompta & Dharwar	131	12,777	8,238
Westerns Northerns	317	12,454	863
Cocoanada	6		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,376		811
American	512		40,751
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,428	116,410	124,239
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	6		770
Total	20,284	531,655	394,365

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,038	71,385	63,687
Japan and China	11,745	341,334	67,200
Coast Ports	20	12,197	24,263
Up-country by Rail		95,733	117,238
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		32,687	15,450
Total	12,803	535,336	287,838

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 29-12-38	2997000	5864000
Receipts Yesterday 29-12-38	2000	13000
Exports to date 29-12-38	1967000	3418000
Stock at Ports 23-12-38	3033000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-12-38	3444000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 23-12-38	1072000	1054000
Visible Supply 23-12-38	7821000	7672000
Quantity in sight 23-12-38	7097000	10290000
Quantity out of sight 23-12-38	4911000	5449000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 29.

SAKEL—	
January	12.40+10.
March	12.80+20.
May	13.03+22.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.52+17.
April	10.58+17.
GIZA—	
January	12.58+19.
March	12.83+18.
May	12.94+17.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.59+10.
January	7.18—10.
March	7.20— 4.
May	7.14— 7.
Giza No. 2.—	
January	7.14— 3.
March	7.24— 3.
May	7.29— 2.
July	7.32— 2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.06+ 4.
January	5.91— 5.
March	6.01— 1.
May	6.06— 2.
July	6.09— 0.
October	5.93— 5.
November	5.96+ 3.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 29.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb.	8 1/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Yesterday London gold prices improved half a penny at £7-9-0 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate declined 6 points at 177.03. Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.65 13/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. for spot to 19 15/16d. and forward prices advanced 1/8d. to 19 5/8d. speculators bought forward and the market was steady. Later there were buyers at fixed rates but sellers were reserved. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-10-9 and forward Rs. 51-14-0 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-13-6. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate demand and quotations were as under:—

GOLD.

Ready	37 4 6
Posh delivery	37 5 3
Posh Tejimandi	0 2 0
Maha delivery	37 6 3
Maha Tejimandi	0 4 9

SILVER

Ready	51 3 6
Posh delivery	51 3 0
Posh Tejimandi	0 12 0
Maha delivery	51 1 6
Maha Tejimandi	1 3 0

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 29.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 29.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-9-0 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 29.

Copper	£44 17 6
Lead	£15 7 6
Spelter	£14 1 3
Tin	£128 0 0

METALS FIRM

Were firmer on encouraging American advices and the belief that in his message to Congress, President Roosevelt will stress on re-armaments.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 30.

London Market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £44-15-0
Standard copper 3 months £45-0-0
Electrolytic copper £50-15-0
Bombay Market.—
Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 41-0-0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 50-4-0
Tone:—Steady.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious metals:—

	Per Tola Rs. a. p.
Platinum 100 per cent (Elephant Brand)	46 0 0
Platinum 97 per cent (Elephant Brand)	45 0 0
Platinum 25 per cent (Anchor Band)	13 0 0
Palladium 100 per cent	35 0 0
Iridium 100 per cent	100 0 0
Osmium 100 per cent	65 0 0
Ruthenium 100 per cent	55 0 0
Rhodium 100 per cent	165 0 0

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Liverpool and New York market will be closed to-morrow and Monday 2nd January. Trading in the Local market will be permitted to-morrow from 12 Noon till 2 p.m. but the market will be entirely closed on Monday 2nd January.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 29.

January	£10-0-0.
February	£10-1-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	Rs. 28 13 6
Highest	28 14 6
Lowest	28 13 0
Closing	28 14 6
Groundnuts Seeds Feb—	
Opening	28 14 0
Highest	29 0 9
Lowest	28 10 6
Closing	28 15 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	22 1 6
Highest	22 1 6
Lowest	22 0 3
Closing	22 1 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	22 7 6
Highest	22 8 3
Lowest	22 6 6
Closing	22 7 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

December	59.1/4d.
March	56 3/4d.
May	57 1/2d.
March New	53 3/4d.
May New	55d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 29.

May	dol 0.69 1/8.
July	dol 0.68 7/8.
September	dol 0.69 3/4.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7-0.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 6-0-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-3-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-5-0.
Kesar Rs. 15-7-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-6-0.
Java Spot F 6.65.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	21/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	23
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan. sellers	23/9

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	5 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 30.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. U. D. 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 near
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 31/32 near
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T. T. 288 3/4
Bank's buying T. T. 285 1/2
Bank's buying D. D. 284 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T. T. 1,306
Bank's buying T. T. 1,336
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. 78 5/8
Bank's buying T. T. 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D. D. 63 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D. D. 63 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. 49 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. 157 3/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D. D. 85 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.65.75 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 30th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/16 30th inst.
Java/London 8.55 30th inst.
London/Paris 177.03 29th inst.
London/Belgium 27.62 1/2 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.63 1/2 29th inst
London/Berlin 11.63 29th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 29th inst.
London/New York 4.65.96 29th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.57 29th inst.
London/Italy 86.60 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-9-0 28th inst.
Gold £7-9-0 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 3/16 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/16 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 per cent 29th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 29.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.65.96
Paris	177.03
Berlin	11.63
Madrid	100.00 nominal
Montreal	4.70 3/4
Amsterdam	8.56 15/16
Brussels	27.62 1/2
Milan	88.50
Berne	20.63 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Dec. 29.

	This week. £
Total bullions	327,200,000
Public deposits	15,900,000
(A) Other deposits	137,800,000
Government securities	69,200,000
(B) Other securities	80,000,000
Notes and coin	52,500,000
Notes in circulation	504,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	34.13 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	101,000,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	28,500,000
Total deposits	153,700,000
Total securities	119,200,000

WHEAT MARKETS STEADY

All markets were steady on continued adverse U.S.A. winter crop prospects. The latest official Argentine report states the weaker is fair and warm and practically rainless which is helping wheat and linseed harvests. It is believed that the official crop estimate for wheat was too high and for linseed too low, though isoca is certainly damaging linseed.

WALL-STREET MARKET

The Wall Street market was firm on Thursday on the optimistic business outlook. U.S. steel shares closed dol 1 3/8 up and Anaconda Mining shares improved 7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 29.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£98 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£97 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 5/8
Victory Bonds	£107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£9 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£86 1/2
National Bank of India	£33 3/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 3/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, Dec. 29.

March	6s 3 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 29.

March	1.92.
May	1.97.
July	2.01.
September	2.06.

GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the area under Groundnut in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 25.8 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnuts Crop sown in June-July 1938.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1938).

AREA.

The latest reports show the total reported and estimated area under the crop as noted below:—

	Bombay Province. Acres.
British Districts	1,373,000
Indian States	1,266,000
Total	2,639,000

11.5 and 79.8 per cent respectively over the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. Increase in area is due to favourable rains at the time of sowing.

SEASON.

The crop in Gujarat is nearly harvested. In the north of the Division, it suffered considerably wherein podformation stage due to deficiency of moisture resulting in the reduction in yield, while in the South, particularly in the Surat District, it has done fairly well. In the Deccan, harvesting of the crop is either in progress or already finished. In the North, the crop was sown in time but continuous rains after sowing caused water logging. Subsequent break improved the condition of the crop but the rains at the end of September and in the first week of October caused damage and consequent reduction in yield. In the South of the Division, the crop suffered due to long drought in the beginning of the Season but the rains in September-October helped the late varieties although they proved harmful to the early types. The crop in the Satara District, however fared better. In the Karnatak, the early variety (Spanish peanut) which is grown on a fairly large scale, suffered on account of deficient rains; but the late varieties (Pondicherry and Big Japan) were benefited by substantial rains received at the end of September and in the first week of October. In the Konkan Districts where the area under the crop is small, it is reported to have done well on the whole.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the estimated yield of the crop in Gujarat may range between 38 and 50 per cent of the normal in the North, while it may come to between 61 and 90 per cent of the normal in the South of the Division. In the Deccan, the crop in the North is expected to return between 67 and 80 per cent of the normal, while in the South of the Division, the yield may vary from 87 to 75 per cent of the normal, except Satara where it may come to about 53 per cent of the normal. The crop in the Karnatak and the Konkan may give 67 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should broadly correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Province. Tons.
British Districts	556,000
Indian States	380,000
Total	936,000

6.1 and 40.0 per cent respectively over the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

LOCAL MILLS CLOTH

(The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Bombay, Dec 30

		Rs. a. p.
Heavy Sheeting—		
Textile	per lb.	0 3 0
Bradbury	"	0 6 9
E. D. S. Group	"	0 7 0
Sassoon	"	0 6 3
Century	"	0 6 6
Toyo Podar	"	0 7 6
Simplex	"	0 7 0
Madhusudan	"	0 7 6
Long Cloth (full weight In. 36-38) 92½ 93½		
Mahal Brand	per lb.	0 9 6
Madari Brand	"	0 9 6
Daud Saheb	"	0 9 6
Textile	"	0 9 6
Long Cloth X Quality		
Apollo	per lb.	0 9 3
Edsu	"	0 9 3
Century	"	0 9 1½
Jam	"	0 9 3
Textile	"	0 9 4½
Spring	"	0 9 4½
Madhusudan	"	0 9 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-12 In.		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 9 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 9 3
Century (Bugal)	"	0 8 7½
Pehlad Siwala	"	0 8 6
Madhusudan	"	0 8 9
Jubily	"	0 8 0
High Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)		
8851-351	per piece	6 2 0
9321-656	"	5 14 0
1220-181	"	5 5 0
542-352	"	6 9 0
9141-657	"	6 4 0
1400-191	"	5 10 0
548-353	"	7 0 0
81810-658	"	6 10 0
Long Cloth Vegetable		
Apollo	per lb.	0 8 6
Edsu	"	0 8 4½
Century	"	0 8 3
Madhusudan	"	0 8 4½
Moon	"	0 8 3
Salita—		
1215 Madhusudan	"	0 8 0
1215 Sassoon	"	0 8 0
AAA Billi	"	7 3 0
6200 Moon	"	7 14 0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yard		
Spring Mill (Balance) per lb.		0 10 3
Crown	"	0 10 6
Barsi	"	0 8 9
Dhoties 10 Yards		
Spring Mill (Balance) per lb.		0 9 9
Barsi	"	0 8 9
Crown 3310		6 10 0
Gin Coloured—		
S 1515 Refills	per piece	7 9 0
1415	"	6 12 0
199 4141 Spring	per piece	8 4 0
979 Kohinoor	"	7 2 0
1579 Century M B W Century	"	9 12 0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10		
115 Victoria	per lb.	1 2 6
2142 Western	"	0 11 6
Lepad Big Size—		
Crown	per lb.	0 9 1½
Hindustan	"	0 9 3
Apollo	"	0 8 10½
Edsu	"	0 8 10½
Spring	"	0 9 3
Textile	"	0 9 3
Century	"	0 9 0
Madhusudan	"	0 8 9
Lepad Small Size—		
Century	per lb.	0 8 9
Madhusudan	"	0 8 9
Textile	"	0 9 0
6450 Madhusudan	"	1 14 6
Spring	"	0 9 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14		
9712 Kamala	per lb.	0 10 9
8712 Kalyan	"	0 10 3
8712 Shri Nivas	"	0 10 6
8550 City	"	2 3 0
6450 Kamala	"	1 14 6

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 30.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	78	41	—	—	—0.4
Amraoti	88	67	—	—	—1.0
Akola	91	62	—	—	—1.1
Ahmedabad	91	64	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	81	49	—	—	—0.5
Ahmednagar	88	60	—	—	—1.0
Ambala	74	40	—	—	—0.8
Allahabad	75	47	—	—	—0.5
Benares	73	46	—	—	—0.5
BOMBAY.	87	72	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	82	55	—	0.1	—3.3
Baroda	91	56	—	—	—
Belgaum	86	56	—	1.1	—1.0
Bijapur	88	58	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	90	60	—	—	—0.2
Calcutta	80	53	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	79	48	—	—	—0.6
Calicut	89	69	—	1.5	—5.0
Colombo	87	72	—	8.7	—9.1
Cochin	88	69	—	6.7	—1.6
Delhi	75	40	—	—	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	56	—	—	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	47	—	—	—0.1
Indore	84	55	—	—	—0.6
Jhansi	83	50	—	—	—0.4
Jubbulpore	85	51	—	—	—0.9
Jaipur	83	49	—	—	—0.3
Karwar	88	62	—	1.8	—0.9
Karachi	77	55	—	0.2	+0.1
Khandwa	89	55	—	—	—0.8
Lucknow	75	44	—	—	—0.5
Lahore	73	34	—	—	—0.4
Multan	75	37	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	84	58	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	84	63	—	2.6	—17.4
Marmagoa	87	68	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	88	59	—	0.1	—0.7
Nagpur	88	63	—	—	—1.2
Patna	75	49	—	—	—0.4
Peshawar	63	34	—	1.0	+0.2
Poona	89	59	—	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon	88	66	—	9.9	+6.8
Ratnagiri	91	68	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	88	55	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	33	30	—	0.9	—0.0

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Dec. 30.

Weather has been dry. The western disturbance is causing rise of temperature in Baluchistan. Night temperatures were markedly above normal in and around west Central India.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in last 24 hours —030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.0 degrees 4.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-12-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches, and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WILL U. S. A. REDUCE SILVER PRICE?

London, Dec 29

Messrs. Mapatta and Gold Smid in their weekly review write: Conditions were quiet. There was a little speculative selling probably in anticipation of a reduction in the United States buying price at the end of the year but on the whole the market is not expecting any sensational announcement by Mr. Morgenthau and operators are showing little inclination to open positions.

Stocks of silver in London remain at 3,000,000 ounces.

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1938

Mookerji's Compliment To Congress High Command

Only Organisation Capable Of Exerting Unifying Policy In India

SYSTEM OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES DEPRECATED: AN AGE OF 'POWER POLITICS'

Unity Among Christians Urged: Plea For Liquidation Of Illiteracy

MADRAS: DEC. 30.

In the course of his speech at the 23rd Annual Session of the All-India Christian Conference, held here to-day, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M.A., Ph. D., M.L.A., said:—

PROBABLY THE MOST OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTIC OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, AS A POLITICAL BODY, LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT HAS SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING UNDER ONE COMMON FLAG SUCH OPPOSITE ELEMENTS AS CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY AND CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL, CAPITALISTS, SUCH AS BANKERS AND MILL-OWNERS, AND COMMUNISTS, INTELLECTUALS AND ILLITERATES, CONSERVATIVES AND SOCIALISTS.

PROBABLY THE REASON UNDERLYING THIS UNION BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS PROFESSING SUCH WIDELY DIVERGENT POLITICAL VIEWS IS THAT THE CONGRESS HAS BEEN SO LONG THE ONLY IMPORTANT MEDIUM FOR THE EXPRESSION OF NATIONALISTIC VIEWS OF ALL COMPLEXIONS.

The assumption of leadership in constitutional activities and the responsibilities contingent thereon are gradually acting as disintegrating factors. It is probable that in the long run in India, as in the countries of the West, new political parties, based on economic causes, will tend to come into existence.

The responsibilities of office have compelled Congress ministers to recognise the necessity of maintaining law and order, and in practically every Congress province the ministers have been forced not only to administer stern warnings to those who preach violence and incite communalism but, now and again they have had recourse to those repressive laws which they had criticised so bitterly in the past.

The adoption of such steps has had the effect of creating a split in the Congress ranks so that we now have a Right and a Left Wing. The Congress Right is composed of the middle and capitalists while the Congress Left is composed of agricultural and industrial labour. The Right has become so Right that it would not object to maintain collaboration with Great Britain permanently—a lesson driven home by the plight of Abyssinia, Czechoslowakia and China.

The aim of both the parties is said to be the same viz, the attainment of complete independence. The Right would like to do what is possible within the present limits of autonomy to improve the lot of the masses while the Left would recklessly adopt any measure to secure the same end by quickening the rate of progress. Probably it is through the great influence of Mahatma Gandhi and the universal respect he commands that an open breach has so far been avoided. But it is doubtful if Mahatma's influence will serve much longer in keeping together these discordant elements.

All impartial observers are bound to acknowledge that the Congress ministers are making every effort to serve their countrymen and are honestly striving to do so within the limits of the constitution. Recognising the fact that in India to benefit the masses means to benefit the peasantry, every Provincial Government is endeavouring to improve the lot of the cultivator by taking steps to reduce revenue or to prevent further increase of rent and by introducing legislation to alleviate rural indebtedness.

FEDERATION ISSUE

Much ink has been split in attempting to prove that the Congress High Command which is dictating an All-India policy is tending towards Fascism. As against this, we must remember that in order to avoid all chances of interprovincial friction and to have a united India, we ought to have a uniform policy in matters fundamental, with variations, of course, to suit local conditions. This much-needed uniformity in policy can be expected only from a central All-India body and the High Command is the organisa-

(Continued on page 15, col. 3)

The 20th sessions of the National Liberal Federation of India was held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening, when Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru presided. Picture shows: A view of the sessions in progress on the opening day (Friday).

VEERASHAIVAS REJECT FEDERATION

Conference Plans To Further Cause Of Responsible Govt.

HUBLI, Dec. 29.

The 13th session of All-India Veerashaiva conference after a three day session concluded yesterday after passing resolutions on various topics.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the scheme of Federation envisaged in the Government of India Act 1935 which the "British Government are trying to force upon India," appealing to Veerashaivas to join the Congress in larger numbers than hitherto and urging them not to do any anti-national work against Congress and urging the Veerashaivas in the States to do all in their power legitimately to further the cause of Responsible Government in the States.

During the session of the Conference, an exhibition of Khadi and Kannada literature was held. There was also music exposition each night of the session and physical culture demonstrations.

As regards the much-debated question of Guru-Virakta controversy, the conference appointed a committee to go into the whole question of 'sannayasin-pit' and 'grihastha-pit' gurus and report on a 'via media.'—A. P.

SUBHAS FEELING BETTER

WARDHA: Dec. 30.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is now better, though the temperature continues.—A.P.

HORTICULTURIST DEAD

Ganeshkhind Gardens Superintendent

POONA, Dec. 30.

Mr. Edward Little, (58), Superintendent, Government House Gardens, died last night at his residence at Ganeshkind, Kirkee. His funeral took place this afternoon at Kirkee. At the funeral the Governor of Bombay was represented by Col. Crichton, Military Secretary.

It is understood Mr. Edward Little was keeping indifferent health lately and on Boxing Day he took a turn for the worse and died at 10-30 last night.

He was a popular figure in both Poona and Bombay, and was Secretary of the Horticultural Society of India.—A. P.

BAJAJ TO CONSULT MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived at Delhi this morning. He states that as he got down at Sawai Madhopur at 2 p. m. yesterday and was crossing over to the platform to board the train for Jaipur the order prohibiting his entry into the State was served on him. He thereupon decided to come to Delhi. From here he proposes to leave either this evening or to-morrow morning for Bombay or Wardha to consult Gandhiji before deciding what action to take on the prohibitory order.

The order reads as follows:

"Whereas it has been made to appear to the Jaipur Government that your presence and activities within the Jaipur State are likely to lead to a breach of the peace it is considered necessary in the public interest and for the maintenance of public tranquillity to prohibit your entry within the Jaipur State. You are, therefore, required not to enter Jaipur territory until further orders."—A. P.

WHY BAJAJ DID NOT DEFY JAIPUR BAN

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in a statement to the Press says that as one belonging to the Jaipur State he is distressed at the "lack of statesmanship" shown by the State authorities.

He declares: "I obeyed the order prohibiting my entry into the State in order to avoid precipitating a crisis but I cannot help saying at this stage that it would be impossible for me to obey the order of the Jaipur State for an indefinite period. If I have to disobey the order and thus be the cause of a crisis, the fault would be that of the Jaipur Government".

He adds that in deciding to go to Jaipur he had no intention to engage in any fight with the authorities but that as President of Jaipur Praja Mandal, which had organised relief work to meet famine conditions in the State, he wanted to do his duty by personally supervising the work. He emphasises that he has been all his life a man of peace and sp... of the State.

Italy's Design On Djib...

CITIZENS' ANTI-FASC... DEMONSTRATION

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DJIBOUTI, Dec. 24.

Ethiopia, although forsaken by the European Press, is still heroically fighting with her back to the wall. Lately the Abyssinians have worked wonders and inflicted many crushing defeats on the Italian forces and have captured some of their noted leaders.

There have been many demonstrations in Djibouti lately of Arabs and Somalis, against Italian demands, some Italian hotheads went so far as to proclaim publicly in Addis-Ababa that they (the Italians) would take Djibouti by force of arms on the 28th December, 1938. They also went and broke the wall of the splendid railway station of Addis-Ababa and took away the sign C. F. E. Franco Ethiopian. There was some firing and as result of this trouble some Frenchmen were put in prison and armed guard placed around the French Legation in Addis-Ababa.

So the people of Djibouti started a very big demonstration last Sunday. Several parties went separate some had posters which gave expression to their loyalty to France, and disgust of Fascist rule. Others wrote that they did not wish their fate to be that of Ethiopia.

Three school boy parties were preceding there, and after them came influential Somali, Dankali and Arab Chiefs and Akils of their tribe and after them influential Arabs and Somalis of different sub-tribes. They only one road to straight to the Go all the other roads by the military and were ordered to sta...

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Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — GUNMAN'S BLUFF

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